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U.S. PERSHING-2 INVENTORY IN FRG IGNORES 48 MISSILES

LD071524 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 7 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

According to the U.S. magazine NATIONAL JOURNAL the number of U.S. medium-range "Pershing-2" missiles deployed on the territory of West Germany is not 108, as it has been officially announced, but 156. The magazine writes that the additional 48 "Pershing-2" missiles are classed as "spare parts" and are not taken into account by the Pentagon during the overall stocktaking of the deployed missiles.

This is how Washington leaders keep an account of the deployed missiles: Publicly they give certain figures which prove to be a deception aimed at duping broad public circles. It is not the first time they resort to these tactics. Thus, some time ago the Pentagon drew up secret plans to have two "Pershing-2" missiles at each deployed launching installation instead of one, in violation of the "double-track decision" adopted by NATO in 1979. These insidious designs were disrupted only thanks to the massive actions of the West European public against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles.

These protests do not subside today as well. Peoples do not want their countries to be regarded by American strategists only as a theatre of combat operations, or "limited nuclear wars". It is an open secret that the Pentagon regards the whole world as a potential theatre of U.S. combat operations, while separate countries either have already been turned by it into the depots of U.S. armaments and barracks for American soldiers, or have been included in the list for a future deployment of these facilities.

As for "Pershing-2" missiles, according to NATIONAL JOURNAL, at the moment the Pentagon is planning to deploy about 30 such missiles ready to be put into action on the territory of the U.S. itself (in the Fort Sill base, Oklahoma). In case of an emergency situation they are to be deployed abroad.

The public does not know so far where, in what country, these additional "Pershing-2" missiles will be deployed, whom the Pentagon is going to turn into its nuclear hostages, what country is to become a launching pad for American missiles. The Washington administration keeps it a secret. At the same time, Washington does not conceal that the U.S. is going to further pursue a policy based on the complete disregard for the interests and security of other countries and peoples and to expand its military presence in various parts of the world.

U.S. LOGIC FOR CONTINUING NUCLEAR TESTS CRITICIZED

LD071931 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] When, last 28 December, the United States detonated a nuclear device in Nevada, the blast was part of the program to build components of space weapons using nuclear explosions as a source of energy. Here are some details:

Nothing has been left of the (?demogogy) about moratoriums on nuclear testing being unverifiable or that they serve no good purpose. If in Washington they ever were serious about halting the arms race and wanted to follow this country's example, they could agree to an international system of control in the form of seismic monitoring stations on the territories of Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania, Greece, Argentina, and India and to certain measures of on-site inspection.

Moratoriums on nuclear testing do serve a good purpose. The majority of military tests deal with new warheads and only a fraction of them are selective tests of the existing stockpiles. Therefore, without such testing, we could move towards gradually phasing out the nukes.

How long will nuclear testing continue? What is there to perfect? Do we need 20 warheads on 1 missile instead of the current 8, 10, or 14? Who needs a pocket-sized Hiroshima that could be easily concealed in some bag and detonated by radio control?

Such diabolic devices may appear in the future, but they won't be produced by mythical terrorists against whom we have to build multibillion space defenses. They'll be built by those who are working on space weapons. According to George Keyworth, who's said to be one of the main architects of "star wars," some space weapons may become operational in the early 1990's. Instead of placing a shield over America these arms would represent a lid over the Soviet Union. Mr Keyworth cited monumental breakthroughs made over the past years as evidence that his prediction might come true. So, if nuclear testing is so vital for some of those weapons, it's likely to continue for many years to come.

Those who built the atom bomb and dropped it on Hiroshima and Nagasaki 40 years ago offer humanity a safe existence in the form of battle platforms (?brimming with lasers) and kinetic guns, lids and shields comprised of particle beams, and other exotic weapons. But what for? Depending on the audience or occasion, it is to get rid of the nukes, to stop potential terrorists, and even to forget about the social and other differences and unite against an invasion by extra-terrestrials. How very clever. As if history is no guide, common sense is being sacrificed for an illusion: that strength and strength alone is the road to security. We're being told that since we've lived with nuclear arms for so long without tearing each other into pieces, there is nothing wrong in building other weapons. This is the logic of those who don't want to stop.

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOVIET DISARMAMENT EFFORTS CITED

LD041923 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 4 TASS -- The nuclear arms race is posing a grave danger to world civilization as a whole. It is leading to the heightening of tensions on the world scene and to the escalation of the threat of war. From the outset of the nuclear age, the USSR has stood for an end to the nuclear arms buildup and for the prohibition of nuclear testing. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA says today [4 January] as it reviews highlights of the Soviet efforts to have nuclear weapons limited and prohibited.

-- On May 20, 1955, the USSR submitted to a subcommittee of a U.N. commission a declaration offering all the states possessing atomic and hydrogen weapons to stop nuclear testing.

-- On December 21, 1957, the USSR Supreme Soviet suggested that the USSR, the USA and Britain assume the obligation to end all atomic and hydrogen weapons tests on January 1, 1958.

-- On March 31, 1958, the USSR Supreme Soviet took the decision on ending all nuclear testing by our country. The Soviet Union offered the other nuclear powers to follow its its example. The USA and Britain refused to join the Soviet moratorium and in October the USSR had to resume testing.

-- On October 32, 1958, talks opened in Geneva between the USSR, the USA and Britain to conclude an agreement on ending nuclear weapon tests.

-- On November 3, 1958, the USSR again halted nuclear testing and the USA followed suit.

-- On August 29, 1959, the Soviet Government announced its decision not to resume nuclear explosions if the Western powers refrained from resuming their atomic and hydrogen weapons tests. France, however, continued testing and the USSR had to cancel its moratorium on August 31, 1961.

-- On June 4, 1962, the Soviet Government called upon the USA not to explode nuclear devices in outer space. But the United States exploded a hydrogen bomb in space on June 9, 1962.

-- On August 5, 1963, the USSR, the USA and Britain signed in Moscow a treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water.

-- In May 1974, during the visit of U.S. President Richard Nixon to the USSR, a Soviet-American Treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests was signed. Under the treaty, the yield of underground explosions must not exceed 150 kilotons. Although the United States refused to ratify that document, the sides pledged to abide by its stiputlations.

-- In 1975 the USSR tabled at the U.N. General Assembly a draft treaty on the universal and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

-- In May 1976 the USSR and the USA concluded a treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes to regulate such explosions. However, the U.S. Government has not yet submitted that treaty for ratification by Congress.

-- In November 1977 the Soviet Union stated its readiness to reach an interim agreement on all nuclear weapon tests and on a moratorium on nuclear explostions and peaceful purposes.

-- In 1977-1980 talks took place in Geneva on the Soviet Union's initiative between the USSR, the USA and Britain on the total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. A draft treaty was virtually complete when, in the closing stage of the talks, the Western negotiators walked out.

-- In 1982, the Soviet Union submitted to the U.N. General Assembly draft basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and universal prohibitions of nuclear weapons tests.

-- In June 1983 the Soviet Union addressed the United States, Britain, France and China wtih the proposal that the nuclear-armed powers should freeze their nuclear weapons quantitatively and qualitatively. A moratorium on all tests of nuclear muntions was also offered.

-- In late July 1985 Mikhail Gorbachev announced that the Soviet Union had decided unilaterally to halt all nuclear explosions on August 6, 1985. It was stated that the moratorium, announced till January 1, 1986, would remain in effect as long as the United States for its part refrained from nuclear testing.

-- On January 2, 1986 answering an address from Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, Mikhail Gorbachev spoke in favour of an immediate freeze of nuclear weapons and a total ban on their testing in perpetuity. The Soviet leader stressed that the USSR was prepared to enter tripartite talks with the United States and Britain in the immediate future to find a mutually acceptable solution to this problem.

PEACE YEAR HERALDS OPPORTUNITY FOR CHANGE

'Positive Developments' Possible

PM061619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "With Faith in the Future"]

[Text] Soviet people and peoples the world over greeted the New Year with the hope that the process of changes for the better in the international arena which emerged last year will now develop further and contribute to resolving practically the most urgent problem of today -- stopping the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading to space.

To preserve peace and put an end to the specter of nuclear war -- today there is no task more important for the whole of mankind. This is the belief of hundreds of millions of people who declare their willingness to actively participate in the struggle to curb imperialism's aggressive aspirations and to bring about disarmament, peaceful coexistence between states, and mutually useful cooperation among peoples. From the very first days of the New Year, many countries are launching preparations for the World Peace Congress to be convened in Copenhagen in October. Everywhere understanding is growing that we must struggle against the threat of war and that the peoples increasingly strong desire for peace represents an important barrier in the way of imperialist reaction unleashing a thermonuclear war.

The Soviet Union has entered the New Year full of determination to strive even more persistently to implement its foreign policy initiatives and proposals, which answer the most cherished aspiration of peoples throughout the world. Firmly following a Leninist foreign policy course, the Communist Party and the Soviet State concentrate their efforts on eliminating the danger of war which looms over the world and ensuring a practical solution to the problem of curbing the arms race and radically reducing -- by one-half -- the corresponding nuclear weapons on the condition of the nonmilitarization of space. The Soviet Union submitted a detailed program for peaceful cooperation in outer space to be examined by the international community. These initiatives met with the support of the United Nations. In actual fact, the only state to vote against the corresponding resolution was the United States, whose ruling circles have embarked on the path of preparing for "star wars" -- a path fraught with irreparable consequences.

Our state sets an example of a wise, far-sighted approach to the problem of halting nuclear weapons tests. In the summer of last year it declared a unilateral moratorium on conducting any nuclear explosions. Unfortunately, the United States did not respond to the appeal to follow our example and did not stop testing. The peoples highly appraise the good will of the Soviet Union, which has consented to discuss the issue of additional monitoring measures in the interests of resolving this problem. We must act so that 1986 goes down in history as the year of the ban on nuclear explosions.

The year that has begun could be marked by major positive developments in the course of the Geneva talks on the problems of nuclear arms reduction if, of course, the U.S. side gives up its plans to militarize space. It is with this aim that our country has proposed halving the nuclear means of the USSR and the United States which can reach each other's territory.

As M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said in his New Year address to the Soviet people, "...the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are persistently leading matters toward peace, toward improving international relations and making them civilized, as befits people of the enlightened 20th century. We must rise above feuds and subordinate all our efforts to seeking ways leading to mutual understanding, trust, and disarmament."

The range of problems and issues on whose solution the future of all mankind depends is broad and varied. The West must show realism and foresight and must be prepared to go its part of the way in the interest of reaching mutually acceptable solutions. However, imperialist forces continue to create more and more new obstacles and artificial obstructions on the path to lasting and stable peace. The United States is undertaking actions not in line with the accords reached at the meeting in Geneva. On the contrary, to the benefit of the military-industrial complex, the U.S. Administration and the Pentagon are forcing the pace of the arms race in their own country and demanding the active assistance of their NATO allies to realize the U.S. program for the militarization of space.

As before, the situation in the Near East, Latin America, and southern Africa remains tense and fraught with dangerous outbursts. The very same forces of imperialist reaction which are frustrating a solution to the problem of arms reduction are blocking a fair settlement of regional conflicts.

But, however stubborn the opponents of international detente and to whatever maneuvers bourgeois propaganda may resort in its attempts to weaken the people's struggle for peace, they are incapable of restraining the growth of the antiwar movement on every continent. The peoples urgently demand that the positive beginning made during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva be further developed in 1986, which the United Nations has declared Peace Year. Peace Year must develop into a decade of peace so that mankind enters the 21st century under conditions of peace, trust, and cooperation.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, in close collaboration with the fraternal socialist countries and in cooperation with all peace-loving states, it will conduct matters with even greater persistency so that a course aimed at reducing confrontation between West and East, stopping the arms race on earth and preventing one in outer space, and radically reducing nuclear arms, and ultimately, totally liquidating them gains the upper hand in international life and so that a nuclear war can never take place.

Our people look to the future with optimism. Unanimously approving and supporting the Leninist foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet State, Soviet people are full of determination to do everything necessary in the New Year to further strengthen the might of their socialist motherland and to preserve and strengthen peace on earth.

Action Needed for Reality

PM061854 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Peace Year"]

[Excerpt] Last year -- 1985 -- was filled with many concrete examples of how the Soviet Union understands and fulfills its lofty and responsible mission. This applies primarily to the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva -- undoubtedly the major international event of last year. The "Geneva Spirit" emerged; a glimmer of hope emerged.

However, a glimmer of hope can be extinguished if it is not provided with a firm foundation of real achievements. Of course, the significance of the accords reached in Geneva cannot be disputed. This applies, above all, to the common understanding, enshrined in the joint statement, that nuclear war must never be unleashed, that it can have no winners and to the pledge by the USSR and the United States to base their relations on this incontestable truth and not to seek military superiority. But, on the other hand, it has to be stated frankly that no solution was found at the meeting to the most important questions connected with ending the arms race.

The U.S. leadership's reluctance to abandon the "star wars" program made it impossible to arrive at specific accords in Geneva on real disarmament and, above all, on the central problem of nuclear and space arms. The quantity of weapons stockpiled on both sides has not diminished as a result of the meeting; the arms race is continuing.

The Soviet Union has declared and now declares that it will go as far as is necessary toward the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the final removal of the threat of war involving them, for we advocate ensuring man's primary right -- the right to life. Militarism is hostile to the peoples. The arms race, whipped up by the greed of the military-industrial complex for profit, is foolhardy. It strikes at the vitally important interests of all countries and peoples. This is why we say a firm "No" when it is suggested to us that, instead of destroying nuclear weapons, the arms race also be extended into space.

The Soviet Union is a resolute champion of the peaceful development of international life. The moratorium which it announced on all kinds of nuclear tests is convincing testimony to this. At the 27 December reception in the grand Kremlin Palace for heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the Soviet Union an appeal was once again made to all states and peoples to act to ensure that 1986 goes down in history as the year of the demise of nuclear explosions, as the year when people find within themselves sufficient common sense to rise above narrow, egoistic motives and stop disfiguring their own planet. But, literally the next day -- 28 December -- a new underground nuclear explosion was carried out on a U.S. range in Nevada. No, this was not the kind of New Year "cracker" that mankind was awaiting from Washington.

Today's world is complex and multifaceted. It is the world of the nuclear age and the people of the earth are in the same boat. It is an extremely irresponsible thing to rock it with military adventurism. Life itself nowadays rejects such poli'ical thoughtlessness. This is why the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are persistently working for peace, to improve international relations. They urge the other side to rise above strife; to subordinate all efforts to the search for ways to mutual understanding, trust, and disarmament; and to heed the voice of the peoples and their cherished dreams and aspirations which have been reflected in international law and enshrined in the UN General Assembly resolutions adopted on the eve of the New Year.

...On the last night in December in the outgoing year of 1985 the traditional New Year wishes sounded somewhat different on all meridians and parallels of our planet: Happy New Year -- Peace Year! Of course, it will not become this because of wishes alone. There are no miracles in the world not made by human hand -- not even on New Year's eve. The time for words is past. What is needed is action. Only the peoples -- the United Nations -- can work such a miracle and make it real. So let us work it, so as to turn Peace Year, Peace decade from a wish into reality!

Soviet Proposals Strengthen Hope

LD041954 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] By a United Nations decision 1986 has been declared Peace Year. We are already getting used to the fact that it is 1986 -- such is the pace of our times. But whatever we may be doing during these first days of the New Year, each of us is thinking about the most important and common thing which unites the various peoples and states of the entire planet. As it was graphically put in the New Year address to the Soviet people, in the nuclear age the people of the earth are all in one ship and this ship, which has cast off from the wharf of 1986, has a name -- "Hope."

Hope: It is threatened by nuclear missiles and bombs concealed inside aircraft; it is in the sights of the machine guns of the soldiers who formed a wall along the center line of the highway on the border between Nicaragua and Honduras. The machine guns barred the way to the peace march around the countries of Central America -- a unique, but symbolical instance.

Looking at these machine gun barrels and nuclear missiles, can we face the future with hope? Does such hope have any basis in reality? Yes, it does. Above all, in the USSR's constructive policy and its series of effective proposals each of which strengthen hope. The USSR advocates an immediate freeze of nuclear weapons and a complete and timeless ban on testing them. The USSR advocates a two-fold reduction in corresponding nuclear means, both its own and U.S. ones. In order for the hope to become reality the West must listen to our country's sensible appeal to rise above quarrelling and devote every effort to searching for ways for mutual understanding, trust, and disarmament. In the first place, it is essential to bar the way to the militarization of space.

The current year is full of important international meetings. In the very first month there are new rounds of talks in Geneva and Vienna, a congress of scientific and cultural figures in defense of the peaceful future of our planet, many international conferences, and numerous events in the framework of the present International Peace Year. All these strengthen hope because hope not only warms man's life, but demands an active struggle. Hope is not a fruitless dream, but a call to action.

Signs of Change Apparent

PM061255 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Anatoliy Krasikov article under the rubric "Publicist's Thoughts": "Baton of Hope"]

[Excerpts] Last year the first Soviet-U.S. summit for 6 and 1/2 years was held. Virtually all the leading state, political, and public figures as well as the mass media in different countries agreed that this meeting was a major political event of international life. Its result of fundamental importance was that the leaders of two major powers stated in a joint document that nuclear war must never be launched. They emphasized the importance of preventing all wars -- nuclear or conventional -- between the USSR and the United States, pledged not to strive for military superiority, and laid the foundations for dialogue aimed at achieving changes for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the world in general.

But the deep differences still dividing the Soviet Union and the United States on the most acute questions of peace and security did not go unnoticed, of course. There are still as many weapons in the world now after the summit as there were before it. R. Reagan stubbornly adheres to his "Strategic Defense Initiative," which is also known as the "star wars" preparation plan.

As many international observers have noted, the White House chief was caught between the devil and the deep blue sea in Geneva. On the one hand he was pressured by his interlocutor, who was bolstered by the support of the entire peace-loving public of the world. On the other hand, Mr Reagan could not close his eyes to the position of the military-industrial complex, which often acts as true master of the present-day United States, giving direct instructions to the state administration.

The exchange of messages from M.S. Gorbachev to the U.S. people and from R. Reagan to the Soviet people was a sign of change for the better in international relations which inspires hope. This was the first important event of the New Year and another move toward overcoming the distrust which has built up between the two countries.

The two powers' leaders expressed their commitment to the "spirit of Geneva." But at the same time, R. Reagan again outlined the dubious benefits of the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative." That cannot fail to alarm people.

The main and most acute questions worrying mankind last year, as indeed before, were questions of disarmament and the strengthening of international security. They were at the center of attention for participants in the 40th UN General Assembly session. That was a jubilee session. The UN Charter came into force in October 1945.

The United States would very much like to use the United Nations for its own narrow, selfish aims. It is openly pressuring the UN members and striving to induce them to act in a spirit favorable to Washington. However, the developing countries, which make up the majority of UN members, were not intimidated. Over 70 resolutions were adopted on questions of disarmament and strengthening international security. Furthermore, many of these resolutions were adopted despite the stubborn opposition of the United States and its closest allies.

It must also be noted that antiwar actions by representatives of the broadest public strata in defense of peace throughout the world reached an unprecedented scale in 1985. Hundreds of millions of peace campaigners from different countries and continents took part in Disarmament Week alone, which is held each October.

The United Nations has declared this year to be Peace Year. "We in the Soviet Union urge that this Peace Year become a peace decade so that mankind may enter the 21st century in conditions of peace, trust, and cooperation," M.S. Gorbachev stressed in the New Year message to the Soviet people. This desire is in accord with the thoughts and hopes of all the people of the world.

'Dangerous Policy' Denounced

PM031759 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Jan 86 p 3

[Nikolay Pastukhov "Commentator's Opinion": "For Peace and Cooperation"]

[Text] Today is the first day of the New Year of 1986, which by a UN decision has been declared International Peace Year. The last year has receded into history. It was full of many events great and small, joyful and perturbing. The socialist community confidently marching along the path of creation and the consolidation of the cause of peace was the source of joyful events. We adopted the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress through the end of the second millenium. It will lead us to the front lines of science and technology and improve the prosperity of the citizens of the entire socialist community.

The Soviet Union held a meeting in Geneva with the United States at summit level. Its results instilled optimistic hopes for a better future, for disarmament, detente, and international cooperation. Our country has proposed reducing by 50 percent the strategic nuclear potentials of the USSR and the United States which can reach each other's territory, at the same time renouncing the deployment of weapons in space. Now it is up to the United States.

To develop its proposal on halting the nuclear arms race both quantitatively and qualitatively, the USSR declared that it was unilaterally introducing a moratorium on any nuclear explosions, adding that it was prepared to observe it after 1 January 1986 if the United States does the same.

But Washington has expanded and accelerated its nuclear tests, carrying out one explosion after another.

The U.S. Administration is being urged to this by the military-industrial complex, which is straining to go into space with the "star wars" program, naively supposing that it will help the United States achieve world rule. The past year has shown that the "star wars" idea has given rise to resolute protest from all sane mankind. This could be seen particularly clearly at the recent UN session where the United States found itself totally isolated and thus suffered a moral and political defeat in the eyes of the entire world community.

The Soviet and entire progressive public of our planet angrily denounce the dangerous policy of the warmongers and support the sensible stance of the Soviet Union and all Warsaw Pact countries, which are prepared to move from rivalry in armaments toward disarmament, from confrontation toward cooperation. As for our people, under the CPSU's leadership they are looking forward to a peaceful, constructive future. This future was realistically represented in the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program. After approval by our party's 27th Congress, it will be a lodestar for the advance of real socialism, a source of inspiration for all Soviet people in all great achievements.

SCIENTISTS ADVOCATE PEACEFUL USE OF LASERS, NOT SDI

PM021941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by Lenin and Nobel Prize winner Academician N. Basov and Lenin and State Prize Winner Professor V. Rozanov: "Protecting the World From the Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] For many people the words "laser" and "thermonuclear reaction" now concentrate not only the concepts of the front line of scientific research, but also an enormous potential danger to all mankind: the danger of nuclear war aggravated by the start of research work in the United States on the "Strategic Defense Initiative" program; in other words, the "star wars" program in which lasers and other sources of concentrated energy are used for the purpose of destruction. But lasers can not only destroy, but also create. After all, with the aid of a laser's concentrated radiation, it is possible to initiate and control thermonuclear reactions. This approach toward the mastering of thermonuclear energy has been termed "laser thermonuclear synthesis." It had its inception in our country about 25 years ago and research work is being conducted at the USSR Academy of Sciences P.N. Lebedev Physics Institute and a number of other scientific centers. Many specialists now regard laser thermonuclear synthesis as a serious basis for using thermonuclear energy in the 21st century.

While propagandizing SDI as a defensive system, the United States has not abandoned a single one of the programs geared for the period through 2000 for ordinary nuclear-missile "offensive" weapons. To perfect them, to combine them with SDI, and to test new elements, the United States is carrying out underground nuclear tests which are leading to the buildup of the nuclear arsenal and entail a new threat to peace. For a long time the U.S. side put forward objections to a ban on tests, pointing to the difficulties of verifying it. Now even nonspecialists understand that these are pretexts, because national means make it possible to reliably monitor any nuclear explosions. To fully eliminate this objection, the Soviet Union supported the idea of using an international system of verification [proverka]. Moreover, our country has agreed to several on-site control measures. This step definitively removes any doubts as to the observance of the moratorium. However, the U.S. Administration refuses to accede to the moratorium declared by the Soviet Union and, without any real arguments except its desire to build up nuclear weapons, is now obliged to try to justify itself to the whole world.

The Western press is putting forward the argument that the improvement of weapons helps develop research and technologies which could also be used in peaceful spheres. Perhaps some scientific solutions could indeed be used, but this path is so absurd and wasteful in the face of the very large problems facing mankind that no honest scientist could take it seriously.

But the problems which have arisen in our time are indeed serious and by the start of the 21st century will require the concentration of enormous efforts on the part of scientists, engineers, and specialists in different fields. Among these problems we can name food, ecological, health problems, and many others. The energy problem is one of the most important. The success of other programs -- to supply the world's population with food, to preserve the environment, to provide water, and to restore natural resources -- depend on its solution.

All these questions are particularly important to the developing countries. The acuteness of the energy problem in those countries is characterized by the fact that right now about 400 million people (that is about 8 percent of the world population) consume just 100 watts of energy to survive -- that is over 100 times less than the energy consumption level in the technologically developed countries. The satisfaction of the energy requirements of the world's growing population leads to an increase in the generation of energy. According to experts' estimates, in the middle of the next century the global generation of energy will be about 10 times the present level. This increase can only be secured by enlisting new sources of energy, primarily nuclear fuel. Scientists believe that thermonuclear energy will become a truly inexhaustible source. That is why at the very important international meetings that M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has had in Paris, Geneva, and Moscow there was a discussion of the prospects for the use of thermonuclear energy and the possibilities of international cooperation. At the press conference in Geneva after his meeting with U.S. President R. Reagan on 21 November 1985, the Soviet leader said: "...It has been decided to appeal directly to a number of other states regarding cooperation in the field of thermonuclear synthesis. This is a very interesting idea. Its implementation could open a new page in an extraordinarily important field -- providing mankind with an essentially inexhaustible source of energy. Here is a field for joint activity..."

To implement thermonuclear synthesis -- the fusion of the nuclei of deuterium and tritium with the release of tremendous energy -- it is essential to heat and confine hot plasma. On the "Tokamak" systems proposed by Soviet scientists, research has been conducted into many questions of the physics of plasma contained by magnetic field. But today the approach based on the use of lasers seems to us more promising.

In the field of laser thermonuclear synthesis the Soviet Union has done pioneering work and has created a serious scientific base for further progress. Large-scale programs are being undertaken in the United States, Japan, and a number of European countries. In our opinion, the possession of science-intensive and technologically complex processes in the field of laser-thermonuclear synthesis will accelerate progress in a peaceful and noble task -- creating an inexhaustible energy source. It is this field and other peaceful tasks and not the improvement of the means of destruction which should become the area in which the efforts of scientists and engineers are applied. The ending of nuclear explosions and the conclusion of an all-embracing agreement in this field will undoubtedly release enormous funds and resources which could be used to the benefit of all mankind.

Each departing year brings us closer to the century's frontier. What will the new century be like? Without doubt its face will be largely determined by what we are engaged in today. If we want our successors to forget the word "war" forever and for the 21st century to bring mankind peace and prosperity, we must think about it right now.

PARTY CONGRESSES, SOCIALIST COOPERATION VIEWED

LD080507 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] The year which has commenced will be marked by a series of congresses of ruling communist and workers' parties. As early as the first part of February, the Cuban Communists will gather for their latest congress. Then the 27th CPSU Congress will follow, and those of the Bulgarian and German Communists, and other communist and workers' parties. Nikolay Shishlin, international affairs journalist, is at the microphone:

We can say with certainty that communists are approaching the coming congresses with rich, multi-faceted, and varied experience in resolving social tasks -- varied, because conditions vary, and the level of development of individual countries varies, although differences in the level of development are gradually being reduced. National and historical peculiarities of course place their distinctive stamp upon the methods and forms of resolution of socialist problems, but the material background and the political background against which the congresses of ruling communist and workers' parties will be held is quite significant, and in many ways owes its form to immense work done in 1985 to enrich interaction between the socialist countries. I am thinking of the meetings of the Warsaw Pact participants, the work of CEMA, in particular the latest, extraordinary CEMA session -- the 41st -- the substantial enrichment [as heard] of the Soviet Union's relations with the DPRK, and the noticeable intensification of links with the PRC. Undoubtedly, these are all events of varying significance, but as a whole they confirm the significance of the enrichment of cooperation among the socialist countries.

We can say with certainty that the second half of the eighties, if we take account of the accumulated experience and the wealth of mutual links between the socialist countries, will be a period of acceleration of the socio-economic development of the socialist states and of joint resolution of problems of scientific-technical progress. Joint work to intensify the economies of the socialist states and correspondingly raise the well-being of the people will be an important component of this acceleration.

CEMA BUILDS SPACE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL SYSTEM

LD062013 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The member countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance are building a system of environmental control from space that will help to predict the consequences of economic activities of man. The system consists of meteorological satellites, space probles for radar probing of the earth and oceans and regular orbital stations. The international organization Intercosmos has reported that the technology for the system is being developed by scientists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. Experts say every ruble invested in the system will bring 17 rubles in profit.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM07140] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] The year 1986 has been declared Peace Year by the United Nations. The United Nations defined three main areas when making the decision: peace and disarmament, peace and development, and preparation for life in conditions of peace. The WPC, for its part, has called for 1986 to be turned into a year of real progress toward disarmament. Time does not stand still, the WPC has stated. World public opinion expects the spirit of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting to find expression in specific, far-reaching agreements which will halt and reverse the arms race.

Our country's working people are fully resolved to do their utmost to ensure that Peace Year becomes a peace decade enabling mankind to enter the next millenium without wars and in an atmosphere of trust and cooperation. On 1 January M.S. Gorbachev's New Year message to the people of the United States and R. Reagan's New Year message to the people of the Soviet Union were broadcast on television. The world public notes the USSR's desire to continue dialogue with the United States and highlights the Soviet leader's remark that the Soviet people are committed to peace as the supreme asset, an asset equal to the gift of life.

At the Outset

For the Soviet people 1986 marks the beginning of the implementation of large, peaceful, creative plans. The efforts of Soviet working people last year have provided pretty good groundwork for a fine start to this year. However, what has been achieved is just the beginning of a large and complex task. We still have quite a few difficulties to overcome and quite a few unresolved tasks. But there is even greater potential for resolving them successfully. Preparation for the main event of the year -- the 27th CPSU Congress -- is taking place in a spirit conducive to revealing and fully exploiting that potential. Speeding up the country's economic and social development is the main task of the present. Both the fundamental interests of our people and the international situation make it imperative that it be resolved.

Last year progressive mankind celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. Realizing the historic significance of this victory, the peoples of the world note with gratitude that not only did the Soviet Union save European and world civilization 40 years ago but that it, together with its socialist friends, has been playing the decisive role in ensuring that for more than 4 decades now mankind has been protected from the even more terrible danger posed by the imperialist policy of preparation for nuclear war.

"The peace-loving foreign policy course elaborated by the party and consistently pursued by the state in combination with the strengthening of the country's defense capability," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says, "has secured for the Soviet people and the bulk of the planet's population a peaceful life for the longest period in the 20th century."

On the basis of our achievements, it is possible this year to make still further progress toward consolidating peace, preventing an arms race in space, and stopping it on earth.

The peace forces' global potential is increasing. The powerful peace offensive launched by the Soviet Union since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum has been actively supported by the countries of the socialist community and the other main progressive forces of the present day -- the communist and workers movement, the vast majority of the states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and the antiwar movement of the broadest people's masses. By the end of last year positive features in the international situation had begun to show themselves particularly clearly, culminating in the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

A certain general thaw in the international political climate has been the meeting's most tangible result. The exchange of signals between East and West offers a ray of hope that there will be progress toward mutually acceptable solutions. However, the hope is as yet embryonic. Geneva merely provided the opportunity to stop the dangerous development of world events. That opportunity still has to be skillfully exploited. The main thing is to implement the Geneva accords and give them material expression. And every move here must be energetically fought for.

Obstructions Again?

At the turn of the century H.G. Wells sought to see into its future and attempted a prediction: "...Long before the year 2000 -- possibly in 1950 -- an aeroplane capable of taking off and returning safely to the same spot will be invented." How much richer has reality proved to be than the great science fiction writer could imagine! Science and technology have scaled gigantic heights. It is mankind's misfortune, however, that through class egotism and for the sake of enriching the ruling elite in the capitalist world the creations of man's intellect and handiwork are turned against him.

The stockpiles of lethal weapons in the United States and other NATO countries are getting bigger and bigger. "Security interests" are cited as a justification for this. Influential circles in these countries do not seem able to grasp that the nuclear age makes it imperative to discard the former, completely outdated ways of thinking and acting. They prefer living in a world of illusory notions which have been disproved by life itself, notions that it is allegedly possible to ensure security through competition in the race to produce the most advanced arms.

Not surprisingly, voices pointing out the outdatedness of this view are ringing out with increasing insistence in the United States. R. Bowman, ex-director of the United States Air Force's Advanced Space Program, for instance, notes quite sensibly: "The truth lies in the fact that everything that makes nuclear war less likely strengthe the security of both the United States and the Soviet Union; and conversely, everything that intensifies the threat of war jeopardizes both side's security. The terrible destructive force of nuclear weapons has made our interests in the security sphere virtually identical. We are both interested in survival -- an aim which can be achieved only if we succeed in preventing war."

However, the realistic approach is being frenziedly opposed by the "star wars complex" spawned by the U.S. military-industrial elite and its political allies who regard the accords achieved at the Soviet-U.S summit in Geneva as the main obstacle to the implementation of their egoistical adventurist schemes. "Shoot down the Geneva accords!" -- that is their slogan today. These forces are not just hampering the dismantling of existing obstacles in Soviet-U.S. relations but are strenuously trying to pile up new ones.

A graphic example of this is the administration's recent report to Congress, concocted in the depths of the Pentagon, about so-called Soviet "violations" of agreements in the arms control sphere. Its content indicates that the "forgery" was produced by professional disinformation experts. For this reason it would be futile to try to find any kind of proof in it. This has been replaced by slander against the USSR, which scrupulously abides by its international obligations.

But this provocative venture did not last long. Its true purpose was set out recently by THE WASHINGTON TIMES -- one of the most right-wing newspapers in the United States. The solution is simple. Next fall the midterm congressional elections are being held in the United States and many legislators are seeking reelection. And for that reason it is necessary to pay some heed to the mood of an electorate which is dissatisfied with the gigantic increase in appropriations for the Pentagon -- which not only hits the working people's living standards but also hinders the attempts to balance the country's budget, which is enormously inflated as a result of the continually increasing military appropriations.

So the Pentagon, according to THE WASHINGTON TIMES, is harboring a plan, after the ratification of the present military budget, which already stands at nearly $300 billion, of pucting forward, perhaps in February or March, another "separate request for budget appropriations for military programs so as to counter the Soviet Union's violation of nuclear arms control agreements." In specific terms, the newspaper states, this is a question of additional finance for the Pentagon's plans to deploy even more cruise missiles on U.S. warships, submarines, and bombers. There you have the whole "mechanics" of it!

At the very end of last year the militarists gave the U.S. people yet another "Christmas present" when an underground nuclear explosion code-named "Goldstone" was conducted at the test range in Nevada. Its yield, according to official figures, was 150 kilotons, or 10 times greater than the bomb which destroyed Hiroshima. Why does Washington throw down such a blatant challenge to the world's peoples, who persistently demand the cessation of nuclear explosions?

This question may be answered to a certain extent by materials which appeared in AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY recently, describing the Pentagon's intensified work with X-ray lasers aimed at using the latter to transform the energy of a thermonuclear explosion in space into a ray capable of destroying missiles and nuclear warheads. The laser is termed the "heart" of the "star wars" program. The proposal is to base the laser in space, which means putting into orbit the nuclear bombs which will feed the lasers. Thus the truth is revealed about what is really behind the claims that the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" is aimed at "eliminating nuclear weapons." Thus they would like to sweep aside in one fell swoop several Soviet-U.S. and international agreements concluded in the sixties and seventies which represent a definite obstacle to an unrestricted arms race.

One of the basic results of the meeting of the USSR and U.S. leaders in Geneva was that they succeeded in taking the first steps toward overcoming distrust. The vital interests of the United States and the USSR demand that what has been achieved in this direction be carefully protected, that the trust factor become more effectual.

But that which people in Washington sometimes do is in manifest contradiction with this. Take, for example, the interview granted the other day by the U.S. President to Mexico's NOTIMEX agency. It contains groundless attacks on the USSR in connection with the fact that our country maintains friendly relations with Cuba and Nicaragua. It is even stated in the interview that this... contravenes the "spirit of Geneva."

One can imagine that Washington's support for the Somozists and the other "contras" whom the White House continues to designate the "democratic resistance" accords with the "spirit of Geneva." A strange understanding of the "spirit of Geneva"!

Mankind's Conscience

Hundreds of millions of people began the new year with the determination to make 1986 a year of real action to strengthen peace. This determination reflects a characteristic feature of the contemporary political situation on the planet -- the growing sense of responsibility on the part of the peoples for the fate of world peace.

The strengthening will of the peoples is intimidating to the enemies of peace. They are using every means at their disposal, particularly police, judicial, and other forms of repression. In the closing months of last year hundreds of participants in antiwar demonstrations in the United States were arrested: Some were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, while others were sentenced to forced labor. Legal proceedings are continuing against a group of priests and nuns who are "guilty" of having given shelter to Guatemalan and Salvadoran refugees fleeing the brutality of terrorist regimes in their own countries on the basis of the existing law in the United States on the provision of asylum to refugees. There is a desire to mete out exemplary punishment to the clergy. Action has been carried out by the clergy of 270 churches in the United States who, according to the press, have sheltered around 3,000 Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees. The reactionaries would like to put a stop to these humane actions, which basically represent a movement of protest against the United States' aggressive course in Central America.

Attempts are also being made to mislead those who want peace by means of ideological subversion. Even the Geneva accords are exploited, the provocative question being put: but why wage a peace struggle now if there are such accords?

But the attempts are futile. Everywhere the peoples are appreciating more and more clearly that the danger of nuclear catastrophe threatening the world imperatively demands the most resolute action on their part.

The movement opposed to the plans to turn outer space into an arena for war has involved particularly extensively the strata of the intelligentsia who are aware through their professions of the infinite misfortune with which these plans threaten mankind. The movement by scientists to boycott the "star wars" program is expanding. Some 1,700 U.S. scientists, including 15 holders of the Nobel Prize, as well as more than 1,000 engineers and other staffers of scientific research establishments and higher educational institutions in the country have signed documents stating that they refuse to take part in research aimed at creating space weapons. In the FRG 3,500 scientists and in Japan more than 1,200 scientists from 104 of the country's universities have signed protests against "star wars."

Some 2 million Frenchmen and Frenchwomen have signed an antiwar appeal; 1.5 million Americans have signed a petition demanding an end to nuclear explosions; almost 75 percent of British people, according to a poll, are in favor of a general freeze on nuclear arsenals and more than 80 percent favor the halting of nuclear weapons tests in the United States and Britain. In Japan 5 prefectures and more than 640 cities, villages, and city districts have already declared themselves nuclear free zones. By the beginning of December more than 100 U.S. cities and more than 60 Canadian cities; including major ones such a Toronto and Vancouver, had declared themselves nuclear free zones. More than 90 percent of Finns, 86 percent of Icelanders, and 80 percent of Swedes are demanding that nuclear weapons be denied access to their region.

. . .Envoys of antiwar organizations from a number of U.S. states mounted a New Year "vigil" near a nuclear test range in Nevada. Campfires lit by the courageous women of Greenham Common, England, burn outside a U.S. "arsenal of winged death." It is scarcely possible to count all the places where people of good will are mounting a peace vigil!

CPSU'S VIEW OF 'CRISIS OF CAPITALISM' OUTLINED

PM071944 Moscow PRAVADA in Russian 3 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[S. Menskikov article: "Dialectics of Crisis. The Draft New Edition of the CPSU program on the General Crisis of Capitalism" -- uppercase passage published in boldface]

[Text] The draft new edition of the CPSU Program provides a brief but exhaustive description of the basic content of the contemporary epoch: "THIS IS THE EPOCH OF THE TRANSITION FROM CAPITALISM TO SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM, OF THE HISTORIC COMPETITION OF THE TWO WORLD SOCIOPOLITICAL SYSTEMS, THE EPOCH OF SOCIALIST AND NATIONAL LIBERATION REVOLUTIONS, OF THE COLLAPSE OF COLONIALISM, THE EPOCH OF THE STRUGGLE OF THE CHIEF MOTIVE FORCES OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT --WORLD SOCIALISM, THE WORKERS AND COMMUNIST MOVEMENT, THE PEOPLES OF THE LIBERATED STATES, AND THE MASS DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS -- AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND ITS POLICY OF AGGRESSION AND OPPRESSION AND FOR DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.

This definition reveals the main element which determines the general crisis of the capitalist system, namely the irreversible contraction of the capitalist world as more and more groups of countries drop out of it. This is accompanied by the process of all-embracing decomposition of the capitalist formation, its economic and state system, its policy and ideology, its centers and its periphery. The party program reveals the most important aspects of the manifestation of this gereral crisis at the contemporary stage: increasingly acute conflict between productive forces and capitalist production relations, grave social consequences of the scientific and technical revolution under capitalism, growth of economic and political oppression by the monopolies, strengthening of reaction in all directions, militarization, society's moral degradation, and growth of capitalism's internal contradictions.

The party program is neither a textbook nor an academic treatise. There is no room in it for excessive detail. The program speaks only about the main features of contemporary captialism, of what every communist must know.

Let us dwell on some of the most essential aspects of the general crisis of capitalism, primarily in the economic sphere.

I.

The CPSU Program does not ignore the complexity of the problem, nor does it oversimplify it. The general crisis of capitalism does not mean the unrelieved decline of the system. It is necessary to perceive the complex dialectics of the phenomenon: contradictions are growing, capitalism has passed its zenith, and yet it has not exhausted the reserves for its development and remains a strong and dangerous opponent.

What is the reason for the following contrast? On the one hand, the signs of a new stage of the scientific and technical revolution are clearly visible in the developed capitalist countries. A breakthrough has been achieved in microelectronics and in their application in production, science, and design work.

A similar breakthrough is taking shape in biotechnology, genetic and molecular engineering, and many other spheres. At the same time there is a slowing of the overall pace of economic growth; a deepening of cyclical crises, mass unemployment, colossal budget deficits, and enormous state debts.

The program answers the question above by pointing out the intertwining of cyclical and structural crises. Revolutionary transformations in technology have plunged the old structure of social production, intersectorial links, and division of labor into a state of crisis.

The progress in microelectronics, the improvement in the quality of materials, and the introduction of resource-saving techniques have resulted in enormous savings of raw materials and enregy sources. The relative demand for structural materials (and metals in particular) and for energy sources (and petroleum in particular) is falling rapidly. This is seemingly of enormous benefit to mankind, an opportunity to preserve nonrenewable natural resources. But under capitalism this has led to a contraction of the market for the products of metallurgy (both ferrous and nonferrous), the petroleum and petroleum refining industry, the chemical industry, and a number of other base sectors.

Of course, there are many countries still in the capitalist world where materials availability is not only far below the top limit, but is actually much lower than the average world level. The satisfaction of these countries' demand for materials would maintain production for many decades to come. But the market in most developing countries is restricted by the low purchasing power of their people's masses, the colossal foreign debt owed to imperialist centers, and the neocolonialist division of labor in the capitalist world economy.

Microelectronics have radically reduced the prices of computers, making them widely accessible. Microcomputers have even begun to be used in the home. But the opportunities for their use there are limited.

The widest use of microelectronics is in the military sphere. Thus the arms race is whipped up, vast resources are diverted from the productive use, and the economy's difficulties are aggravated.

Is there a way out of the structural crisis? There obviously is, provided that the main avenue is the use of scientific and technical progress to reduce the price of the bulk of consumer products and to provide an economic boost to the majority of world countries, which are lagging behind in terms of their level of development. But this does not suit capitalism. Price reductions are restricted to only a narrow group of goods. Higher prices remain the dominant trend for most goods.

II.

Capitalism is, of course, feverishly seeking a way out of the crisis, but this quest is progressing mainly along the avenues of reducing the price of the labor force, attacking working people's rights and living standards, and stepping up the exploitation of weaker countries and peoples. The greatest "successes" in this direction have been scored by transnational monopolies and banks. The draft is "the direct result of the capitalist concentration and internationalization of production." In other words, the transnationalization of financial capital is a new term in the development of monopoly capitalism and another rung in the evolution of imperialism.

The export of capital and international cartels and trusts have existed since the late 19th and early 20th century.

The new feature of transnational corporations today is that they are breaking away from their national soil and are concentrating on ensuring maximum profits on a global scale. The main advantage of transnational corporations lies in the flexible maneuvering of production resources and the shifting of capital from country to country. The working class is the first victim of this flexibility.

It is very easy for a transnational corporation to survive a strike in country A by setting in motion its reserve capacities in country B. If the workers' demands in one country become "excessive," production in that country is curtailed and transferred to other countries, particularly those from the group of developing countries with "reliable," in other words dictatorial, regimes which have weak trade unions and a surplus of cheap manpower.

The swift development of microelectronics really was a lucky find for the transnational corporations, because it provides the basis for robotization, which makes it possible to eliminate hundreds of thousands and even millions of jobs. Robots are used more than anywhere else in the sectors suffering from structural stagnation -- metallurgy, the automotive and textile industries, and machine building. These sectors are the traditional base of the organized workers movement and strong trade unions. The absolute reduction of employment in these sectors, which has been going on for years, contracts the base of the workers movement and makes it possible to force the working class as a whole to accept less favorable conditions of employment and lower wages.

The mass unemployment, which, as the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says, today persists "whatever the economic situation," is to a considerable extent the outcome of a deliberate policy pursued both by transnational corporations themselves and by the bourgeois state in the corporations' interests. It is no accident that contemporary capitalism has abandoned the slogan of "full employment" which it vaunted for several decades.

Another example of the consequences resulting from the dominance of transnational corporations is provided by the gigantic indebtedness of Asian, African, and Latin American countries to industrial capitalist states, which has become one of the main avenues for their exploitation. This offers a particularly fertile field for the enrichment of transnational banks. Their rapid expansion in the seventies and early eighties has led to the cranking up of bank loan interest rates. As a result of this, the developing countries' repayments of foreign debts often exceed their currency earnings from exports. This hinders the development of the liberated countries and contributes to the deepening of the crisis of capitalism as a whole.

III.

The transition to an openly antiworker and neocolonialist policy stems from the very nature of transnational capital. This is, at the same time, a certain negation of the preceding stage of imperialism's development. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program says on this subject: "Contemporary capitalism is greatly different from what it was in the beginning and even in the middle of the 20th century." Yes, monopoly capitalism has grown into, to use V.I. Lenin's words, state-monopoly capitalism, which in our time often takes a transnational form.

The desire to weaken cyclical crises, to abate the acutness of social conflicts, and to create the fiction of a state of "universal affluence" was for a long time the main avenue of state-monopoly controls. In practice, however, the state-monopoly capitalism intensified the monopolies' domination, unleashed the forces of inflation, undermined the efficiency of of anticrisis controls, and gave scope to transnational capital, which even infringed the interests of developed capitalist countries.

Previously, the main objective of state-monopoly controls was to ease social tensions by maintaining relatively high rates of production growth and reducing unemployment to a minimum. Now, the main task of a state serving the interests of transnational corporations is to earn maximum profits even under conditions of stagnation and low rates of overall production growth. This is achieved primarily through a redistribution of surplus value to the advantage of the military-industrial complex.

The draft new edition of the program provides a definition of the nature of the military-industrial complex and its components: the weapons-producing monopolies, the generals, the state bureaucracy, the ideological apparatus, and militarized science. The sinister alliance of the manufacturers of death and the imperialist state power is a constantly growing source of military danger and convincing proof of the political, social, and moral bankruptcy of the capitalist system.

The trend toward internationalization of the military-industrial complex, which has emerged very recently, is particularly dangerous. This has taken the specific form of involving the monopolies and governments of a number of West European countries and Japan in the U.S. "star wars" program. The transnationalization of the military-industrial complex threatens an even greater intensification of the arms race, its transfer to outer space, the destabilization of the entire international situation, and the intensification of the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

In the international policy sphere, the new level of imperialism finds expression in the imperialist powers' desire to coordinate their economic, political, and ideological strategy and in attempts to create a united front of struggle against socialism and against all revolutionary and liberation movements and to gain social revenge on a global scale. The transnationalization of politics and ideology is a typical feature of contemporary imperialism.

All these modifications of capitalism are nothing but an attempt to adapt its production relations and its political and ideological superstructure to the changing conditions. In this process, however, imperialism is totally unwilling to take into account the realities of the contemporary world. And this is why its attempts to adapt rebound against it. The stronger the oppression by monopolies and political reaction, the fiercer the antagonism between labor and capital and between the monopolies and the rest of society becomes. And the stronger the potential of peace, consisting of world socialism, the overwhelming majority of liberated states, the antiwar movements of the people's masses, and sober-minded circles in the capitalist states, becomes.

"The dialectics of development is such," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says, "that the very means which capitalism used with the aim of consolidating its positions inevitably lead to the exacerbation of all its deep-seated contradictions."

Such are the dialectics of the general crisis of capitalism.

NATO MANEUVERS TO BE HELD IN NORWAY IN MARCH

LD070936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The NATO command plans to hold another militaristic demonstration on the bloc's northern flank. According to a report by the Norwegian telegraph bureau, in mid-March the NATO maneuvers code-named "Anchor Express-86" are to be held on the territory of Troms Province in northern Norway and adjacent sea areas. Some 20,000 servicemen from NATO countries, a large number of warships, aircraft, tanks and other military equipment will be participating in the maneuvers.

LETTER TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL ON RSA CITED

LD031724 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 3 TASS -- The USSR permanent representation at the United Nations has sent a letter to the U.N. secretary general, noting the pressing need for the Security Council to take all steps in the struggle against apartheid in the south of the African Continent. The letter was sent in reply to the request of U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar that the U.N. member states should provide him with information on compliance with the Security Council's resolution which calls for refraining from imports of weapons and military equipment from the Republic of South Africa. Guided by its principled stand, the USSR does not maintain any relations with South Africa in the economic, military or other spheres, the letter stresses.

IZVESTIYA CALLS 1985 'YEAR OF DESIRED CHANGES'

PM031118 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 December 1985 Morning Edition carries on page 3 under the headline "1985. From the Year's Biography" a 1000-word article by R. Armeyev reviewing the year's events. For Armeyev, the main sentiment of the year was the "thirst for peace and truth." Noting the 40th anniversary of the war, he writes, "we remembered, and in remembering we stated loudly in an appeal to the peoples, parliaments, and governments of all countries that we do not want a war!" But, he continues, "we were not believed. It is to someone's advantage, scaring people, to dream up yarns about a 'Soviet military threat.' That is why Geneva was so necessary." In a short reference to the summit, Armeyev calls it an "important landmark" not only of this year but of the "last few years." Turning to the domestic scene, he dubs 1985 the "year of desired changes" when a "fresh breeze which made it possible to breathe more deeply and easily was felt everywhere." He notes the party's anti-alcohol campaign and claims that it has "widespread support among the people" and has already resulted in "more order on the street." He recalls the rescue mission of a Soviet ship in Antarctica and the Moscow Youth Festival and notes the "extensive discussion" of the party's precongress documents. He states in conclusion that "in the coming year each of us must work for peace and truth."

The article is accompanied by six photographs -- working reading the new party program; a frontal picture of Gorbachev and Reagan at the Geneva final ceremony; the opening ceremony of the International Students Festival; bemedaled veterans in the war anniversary parade; the conference table at the Warsaw Pact summit; and a picture of men identified by the caption as crewmen on icebreakers.

U.S. AGRICULTURE SECRETARY RESIGNS POST

LD080043 Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 8 TASS -- John R. Block, U.S. secretary of agriculture, announced his resignation from the Reagan cabinet Tuesday [7 January]. Addressing a news conference here, he said he intended to leave his post in mid-February. Although the secretary maintained that the chief reason why he decided to resign was the desire to return to private business, observers stress that Block came under bitter criticism for the policy of his department which largely led to the biggest crisis in agriculture in the United States in the past 50 years. As Block had to acknowledge at the news conference, American farmers live through hard times now.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE SETTLEMENT HAMPERED BY U.S.

LD061312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Jan 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Sergey Fanton with commentary by Vladimir Pasko]

[Text] Nicaragua's Foreign Affairs Minister Miguel d'Escoto has expressed doubts over the possibility of a peace settlement in Central America in 1986. According to him, such a possibility has been reduced to a minimum by the activities of the United States which is attempting to dominate the peoples of the region by force and blackmail. Resolute world condemnation of U.S. policy is forcing Washington to indulge in all kinds of propaganda tricks. Here's commentator Vladimir Pasko:

Replying to a question from the Mexican agency NOTIMEX concerning the possibility of using the Geneva spirit in the Latin American region, the other day the U.S. President stated the following: It would be easy to use the Geneva spirit in this hemisphere if the USSR were to cease supporting groups attempting to establish communist dictatorships in American countries. In other words, everything would be quiet in the region if it were not for the interfering hand of Moscow. He even pointed out specific areas: Colombia, Ecuador, and El Salvador. According to the President, it is also manifest in the subversive activities of the Nicaraguan Government against its democratic neighbors.

Explaining the peoples' anti-imperialist fight as the intrigues of external forces is not a new trick, although a primitive one. Primitive because the development of objective processes is made a function of the influence of a subjective factor. One can only be surprised at hearing such simplified views from the mouth of a politician. At the same time, behind these simplifications, perfectly specific aims are visible. One of them is to conceal the fact that the existing tension in various areas of the world and the emergence and spread of acute conflict situations there, result from U.S. policy, which is increasingly oriented toward interference in the affairs of sovereign states.

People have not forgotten where the so-called contras appeared from. Their genealogy reaches back to the professional murderers and the Somozist guardsmen employed by the CIA. At one time, the formation of these groups of bandits and their training and infiltration into Nicaragua were considered covert CIA operations, Now, in Washington these mercenaries are called no more and no less than freedom fighters and attempts are being made to make it seem that these paid terrorists are the democratic opposition, with which the Nicaraguan Government -- elected in general elections -- must share power. Similar types of opposition forces have also formed in Angola, Afghanistan, and Cambodia, where, with the most active U.S. participation, they are sowing terror and violence.

It is the United States which has taken the path of interference by supporting anti-popular groups, thereby creating acute hotbeds of tension. Such a policy has attracted resolute condemnation throughout the world. The democratic public of practically all countries condemns the U.S. policies in Central America and toward Nicaragua. The USSR has stood and still stands on the side of the just cause of the Nicaraguan people and is in sympathy with its struggle. Soviet people demand and are striving to achieve an end to the interference and the undeclared war against a sovereign state and to finally put a stop to the arbitrariness and disregard for the norms of international law and the fundamental principles of the UN Charter. This applies equally to U.S. activities in other areas of the world. This was explained with utter clarity to the U.S. side at the USSR-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

In Washington they are deceiving themselves when they claim that the polarization of views on U.S. policy toward Nicaragua is between East and West. It is actually between the United States and the rest of the world, for there is not a single state which would support U.S. use of force in Central America. Such are the facts. They cannot be changed by any talk of the imaginary hand of Moscow, which is allegedly the cause of the rise in the anti-imperialist struggle of the poeples of Central America and of the conflict situation which has emerged there.

'SUBVERSIVE' ACTIVITIES ENCOURAGED BY NEW U.S. FUNDING

PM081014 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Nataliya Larionova "Commentator's Column": "Free Hand for Subversion"]

[Text] The 1986 intelligence operations appropriations bill has been signed in Washington. Of course, most articles of the new law are top secret. The journal CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY reports, however, that at least $10 billion are being appropriated for the activity of all espionage departments (and there are quite a few of them). As for the CIA itself, its appropriation amounts to about $2 billion.

It is typical that the appropriation of these gigantic sums has coincided with an increase in subversive and other activities by the transatlantic "cloak and dagger knights." The scandal around the exposure of CIA plans aimed at the overthrow of Libya's legitimate government and the physical extermination of its leaders, which NEWSWEEK described as "a classic CIA destabilization campaign," are still fresh in the memory. The "Contras," whom the United States is attempting to use as tools for overthrow of Nicaragua's Sandinist government, have become active. From 500-600 men in the past, their hordes have swollen to 15-18,000. It is well known that they are totally financed, trained, and directed by the CIA. The sum of $250 million was appropriated in 1985 alone for the Afghan dushmans based in Pakistan. Antigovernment forces in Angola, Cambodia, and other countries have not been overlooked, either.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the number of secret CIA operations abroad has increased at least fivefold during the Reagan presidency. The staff of the CIA itself has doubled in the last 5 years.

When speaking of the sinister activity by U.S. departments, one must mention the subversive radio stations under the CIA's jurisdiction Existing ones are being modernized and new ones are under construction. The sum of $125 million has been allocated to the "Liberty"-"Free Europe" subversive propaganda center and $887.9 million to USIA.

The news of the latest appropriations for U.S. secret departments, whose activity is aimed at destabilizing the situation in the world and organizing subversive actions, provocations, and sabotage, cannot fail to attract the attention of broad circles of the world public, primarily in countries which are the targets of criminal activity by the U.S. special services.

These steps, which look like encouragement for the "cloak and dagger knights" and give them an even freer hand, are in blatant contriadiction with the hopes and aspirations of the peoples, who now expect, following the Geneva summit meeting, a responsible approach by political leaders to their actions and decisions that influence world development and its course and consequences. Consequently, these steps cannot fail to occasion decisive condemnation by those who hold precious the interests of peace and the peoples' security.

MODERNIZATION OF U.S. NAVAL BASES PLANNED

LD061612 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 6 Jan 86

["The Pentagon: The Course at the Militarization of Sea Expanses" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 6 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Pentagon has drawn up a vast program of a construction of new U.S. naval bases and modernization of the existing ones. The newspaper BALTIMORE SUN reported this on Sunday. The program is planned for five years and its implementation will cost 800 million dollars to U.S. taxpayers.

The U.S. Department of Defense explains the need for new bases by a rapid build-up of the U.S. naval forces that takes place now. It is reported that the number of U.S. ships will increase by over 130 units by 1989. It is proclaimed in the Pentagon that a wider network of bases will make it possible to bring U.S. naval forces promptly into any area of the world ocean.

The doctrine of forward defence that has been worked out by the Pentagon rests on a vast chain of bases that span by large arcs the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. One of these arcs starts at NATO's northern flank and reaches Japan. The other one passes in the southerly direction across the bases on the Philippines and links up with the first one in the western Pacific.

Naval bases and facilities account for over a quarter of the toal number of U.S. bases and other military facilities abroad.

U.S. military bases represent a real threat not only to countries against which they are directed. Being an instrument of the policy from the positions of strength they represent also a threat to universal peace and international security. And this threat enhances now that the Pentagon is speeding up the deployment of new weapons, long-range nuclear cruise missiles, on U.S. surface ships and submarines.

The Soviet Union has been declaring consistently against the militarization of ocean expanses. The USSR proposed concrete measures aimed at arresting the aggravation of military confrontation on high seas, at substantially restricting the naval activity and naval armaments. The Soviet Union deems it necessary and possible to exert efforts to ensure that a large part of the world ocean should become a peace zone in near future. And this is an important part of the Soviet Union's efforts to prevent the danger of nuclear conflict.

But the United States prefers to act in a different direction. And the Pentagon's new program for the construction and modernization of naval bases is another evidence of the striving to increase the U.S. military presence wherever Washington sees its "vital interests."

HART TO LEAVE SENATE FOR PRESIDENTIAL BID

PM060901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan report: "Senator Hart's Decision"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Jan -- The well-known U.S. politician Gary Hart, Democratic senator from Colorado, today announced his intention not to seek reelection to the Senate in the mid-term elections to be held in November.

Hart's decision followed the recent statement by Senator E. Kennedy, who publicly renounced the struggle for the post of U.S. President in the 1988 general elections. In the unanimous opinion of political observers, with the "withdrawal from the game" by Kennedy, who was considered a leading contender among the Democrats for the White House seat, his place has now been taken by Hart. Speaking at a press conference in Colorado, the senator basically confirmed that he intends to seek nomination as the Democratic Party candidate for the post of president. "I am still interested in becoming U.S. President," he said.

As is well known, Hart suffered failure in the 1984 election campaign. People here note that, having decided not to defend his place in the Senate, he now intends to concentrate entirely on efforts to gain the White House.

U.S. NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY TERMED 'UNRELIABLE, UNSAFE'

LD061647 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 6 TASS -- Americans follow with concern the development of events at Webbers Falls in Oklahoma where a leak of radioactive gas occurred recently at a uranium-processing plant owned by the Kerr-McGee Corporation. The number of victims as a result of the breakdown has already exceeded 100. One of the workers of the plant died in hospital.

It has become known that the accident occurred owing to the imperfection of the design of a metal cylinder in which a uranium-containing acid was stored. The cylinder ruptured. As a result of that, about seven tons of radioactive gas was released into the atmosphere.

The ABC television network has reported that the tragic incident at the plant occurred several days prior to an inspection of the plant scheduled by the federal authorities. It also coincided with an unprecedented growth of opposition among local residents who do not want to have the dangerous plan nearby.

The CBS TV network points out, for its part, that the incident is described as the most serious mishap in the nuclear industry since the disaster at the nuclear power station on Three Mile Island.

Just as was the case six years ago after a leak of radioactive substances from the nuclear power station on Three Mile Island, the authorities are trying to reassure the public by statements that the breakdown in Oklahoma does not constitute anything serious and that the radioactive cloud has dissipated and no longer poses a hazard. However, as observers point out, after the disaster at the Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania where the lives and health of hundreds of thousands of people had been put in jeopardy, active attempts were made to dispel apprehensions about a possibility of contamination and to conceal the fact that the incident had been caused by the imperfection of the technology being used at the station.

It is noteworthy that the work to eliminate the aftermath of the breakdown has been going on up to now. On December 30 another incident occurred at the station: A jet of radioactive water burst out of a damaged piping. Operators on duty were received various does of radiation. [sentence as received]

Meanwhile, the threat of a recurrence of the disaster similar to the one which had taken place in Pennsylvania six years ago is keeping on. Seven breakdowns were registered at U.S. nuclear power stations in a period of July to December 1985. In August last year the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission ordered to investigate the radiation safety systems at six nuclear power stations at once. The step was accounted for by the fact that Washington felt serious doubts as to the reliability of the technological processes at those stations.

Owing to serious breakdowns which created hazards to local residents, reactors at the nuclear power stations of Davis Bessy in Ohio, Rancho Seco in California, and Browns Ferry in Alabama were closed down.

THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper emphasizes that it has been estimated that the probability that one of a hundred U.S. nuclear reactors will melt in the coming twenty years is appoximately 45 per cent. Observers point out, however, that this does not prevent the United States from giving assurances as to the reliability of the reactors made in the country.

Such a stand is in many respects intended for consumption outside the country: Washington, actively putting nuclear power technology through to external markets is not interested in its becoming known abroad that this technology is unreliable and unsafe.

SOVIET, U.S. SCIENTISTS DISCUSS NATURAL RESOURCES

LD081024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The second joint seminar between Soviet and U.S. scientists on problems and economic aspects of the use of the two countries' natural resources begins its work in Tallinn today. Apart from Tallinn, the scientists will also visit the university town of Tartu, where they will be acquainted with the work of the town's scientific and research institutes.

USSR, PRC FOREIGN MINISTERS TO EXCHANGE VISITS

AU081206 Paris AFP in English 1200 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, Jan 8 (AFP) -- The Soviet and Chinese foreign ministers will meet three times this year, starting with a visit by the Chinese diplomatic chief here this spring, Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa said here today. He also said Moscow still hoped to sign a nonaggression treaty and a political document renouncing any hegemonic ambitions, but that Chinese objections made this "impossible for the moment".

Though specific dates had not yet been set, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will travel here sometime in May or June, and his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, will visit Beijing "at the end of the year", Mr. Kapitsa said. The two are also scheduled to meet next autumn during the United Nations General Assembly meeting, in New York.

The deputy minister said relations between the world's two biggest communist nations had continued to improve in recent years, particularly in the economic field, and that the situation was "calm" along the Soviet-Chinese border.

But Mr. Kapitsa said China was still demanding the removal of what it considers three obstacles to the normalization of relations, after the Sino-Soviet estrangement in the 1960's. These are the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Soviet support for the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia, and the presence of Soviet troops along the border with China. But he repeated Moscow's line that these points all concern "Soviet relations with third countries" and should not hamper any normalization with China.

He eluded questions on whether any Chinese Communist Party officials would be present at the forthcoming 27th Soviet Communist Party congress here in late February and mid-March, stating that the two countries "for the moment had no party-to-party relations."

TRAVELOGUE ON CINEMATOGRAPHER'S TRIP TO CHINA

PM221943 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 50, 9-15 Dec (Signed to Press 11 Dec 85) p 11

[Sergey Toroptsev "Journalist's Notebook" "Beijing Meetings"]

[Text] After two decades, I am in China again. Our small delegation of only two people has arrived in the PRC in order to select from the great mass of movies produced in recent years; the first are for Soviet hire, as a foretaste.

We are in the auditorium from morning till evening. What time is left to see the country? The Chinese cinema today is no longer separated from reality by a solid wall, so the nearly 2,000 minutes spent in the movie auditorium considerably deepened our fleeting visual impressions.

Twenty years ago, Beijing airport greeted me with a sky blue portrait of Mao Zedong gazing aloof at a half-empty airfield. That old building was off to one side, given over to auxiliary services. The new building, not of any great size, but neat and compact, greets those flying in with the outstretched areas of huge telescopic gangways, to one of which our IL made its way, maneuvering between Boeings belonging to various world companies. An unhurried transporter delivered the passengers to the waiting room, where, after a while, an even more unhurried transporter delivered the baggage.

Our wait, however, was not tedious. There were things to look at, especially for me, as I could remember the guarded, bad-tempered, irritable airport of the "cultural revolution," with its deafening songs from "model revolutionary shows," hung with "supreme decrees," and importunately thrusting on arrivals abrasive, provocative brochures ostentatiously fencing off China from the world.

This time I was enveloped by the silence, calm efficiency, and gentle courtesy of passport and customs control. Only the scars remained from the former doctrinaire attitude. Graceful sylphs depicted on frescoes float smoothly in a wide open sky, and powerful roots support ancient trees against the storms; these are the symbols that now appeal to guests.

A shining banner saying "welcome" hangs from the ceiling of the waiting room. In another corner, a branch of the Paris restaurant "Maxim's," which has taken over the ground floor of a high-rise block in the city, invites you to its unimaginably expensive tables.

Beijing today has acquired, if I may express myself thus, a certain "average statistical" image common to the whole world. From the windows of the Toyota which, to the discreet sounds of stero music, rushed past three-tier overpasses, softly conveying us from the airport to the city, we could see bulky multistory buildings -- fourteen to twenty six floors high -- in place of the former one- or two-story little gray houses usual for an old city; houses covered in faded tiles and enclosed with thick walls in the Asian fashion. The abundance of hotels is striking: also part of the tourist book, and the business boom. The main investor is foreign capital.

Beijing is breaking up the past. Nothing of historical or tourist value, on the whole, but the "mass building" of past centuries. They are setting aside suitable stones and storing them by forming them into temporary walls along the streets, so that in case of need they can immediately be put to use. And there is a great need. Beijing is building rapidly and on a large scale. Work is continued at night by floodlight.

We saw one such construction operation on the screen in the film "Neighbors." A house is being built -- spacious rooms, loggias; every effort has been expended upon it. Someone with the power to do so is trying to obtain better housing. But what about the inhabitants of the crowded communal apartment shown with "neorealist" details of squalor? It is around this that the struggle on the screen is waged; an interesting, honest film. But are real problems always resolved so well in life? Or is the film making a recommendation?

It was Sunday when I went out into Wangfujing Street, a street I knew from earlier times but which I did not recognize, bathed as it was in untypically bright winter sunshine. I remember that street at various times. The Heping Hotel, in Little Golden Fish Alley, was my first haven in Beijing in 1954. Its eight stories no longer create an impression, and soon it will be completely lost alongside the new structure that is being built. Close by is a music store which in August 1966 was covered with messy wall posters making gross attacks on national and world classical music while the sidewalk in front of the entrance was strewn with disc fragments. Now the store has cassettes of both Tchaikovsky and ancient Chinese music on its shelves.

At that same spot where in 1966 I bought a wretched Red Guard newspaper "overthrowing" all, from a boy who considered he was "carrying out the revolution," there are now smart pioneers selling the serious ECONOMIC NEWSPAPER

The thirst for knowledge is enormous. Study is the springboard to a different social level. The obstacles on the way plunge people into despair. To the sinister cawing of crows, the hero of the film "Life" returns to his village. He has tried to gain a foothold by fair means and foul in the city where he could use his intellectual abilities. Alas, only the "back door" was open to him and, after he had been exposed, civilization turned its back on him. The film raises the question of "talents" buried in the ground. After finishing school and "waiting for work" (the present expression used for graduates who are not offered work by the state), the heroes of the movie "Sunset Street" drown their sorrows with beer. The young store assistant from "Height of the Summer" dreams about university, because "study alone will enable him to realize his dream."

There are, it is true, other young men. The smart youth from the movie "The Yamaha Fish Stall" is frustrated not because he has been unable to continue his education but because he has no way of buying a Japanese Yamaha motorcycle or opening a fish stall. On waking up the first thing he does is to turn back the mattress, under which he keeps his banknotes, and by the end he becomes a model "socialist private businessman." Of course, the trouble is not that he is a private businessman but that he is locked inside his own private problems, not making them part of the wide range of problems of society as a whole.

I visited small private stores, of which there are quite a number in Beijing. The people behind the counters are of all ages. A smiling old woman offers second-hand articles. A boy at a vegetable store has an extensive selection of wares on offer. A father with his daughter, who is already in her twenties, deal in a taciturn and businesslike way chiefly in imported goods: a Spanish-made suede jacket and British brand-name jeans. The prices, of course, are not the same as the smiling old woman's, but "they can be discussed." "The money is coming in, the father confirmed with a nod of the head, although you have to spend days on your feet." Where do the goods come from? "The state helps," he briefly answered. But I heard that contraband is also brought in from Hong Kong in large pink-striped bags knows as "speculators."

Beijing's streets contain many young people, who are self-assured, eager, making use of every moment, and chatting with foreigners in English, even if you answer them in Chinese. Their eyes are bright. But they are lit up by a variety of things. Will that young businessman from "The Yamaha Fish Store" understand the reminders about the socialist nature of the Chinese economy that are to be heard in the country? And my neighbor on the plane? Dressed carelessly (though not through neglect but by design), easy in conversation and gestures, and with a deliberately detached manner, he looked around him without apparent interest, as if everything had long since wearied him. And he really was in a certan sense "not of the PRC," being a student studying in the FRG. He had lost that inner ardor that has always animated young Chinese people, those upright youths avid for everything I remember from the fifties and encountered again in the film "Long Live Youth," which reconstructs those times a little nostalgically...

The unkempt young man leaning against his bicycle near a hand-cart of orange persimmons smiled when he found out that I was a "Soviet elder brother" from Moscow. And I could not tell for certain what his words contained; traditions of real and once firm friendship heard within the family of irony on the part of the young generation, in whose memory propaganda has connected things Soviet only with what is negative. Many, however, very many, recall in conversation that our countries are neighbors and that neighbors are supposed to live in peace and friendship.

There is, of course, quite a lot of interest in the Soviet Union. At the cinema or on television people see films of ours which have come back into circulation such as "Don Quixote," "The Government Inspector," "Exploit of an Intelligence Officer," "The Varied Journey" and "A Servant of Two Masters." And new films -- "The Crew," "A Novel in the Field," and a "Railway Station for Two" -- have already been bought. "The Shore," "Moscow Does Not Believe Tears," "But the Dawns Here Are Peaceful..," and "Karl Marx: The Early Years" have been shown on television and have completely overturned the viewing masses' idea of both our country and its art. Translators really chase after the new publications which the publishing houses and magazines, including three specially devoted to Soviet literature and art, want. V. Rozanov's play "The Wood Grouse Nest" was premiered at the beginning of 1985. K. Molchanov's opera "But the Dawns Here Are Peaceful..." has been staged and items from Soviet life are on television almost daily.

Nevertheless, it is the former impressions which make up the basic idea of our country. The director Huang Shuqin has written in his "Comments on Screen and State in the USSR": "When the Soviet Union is mentioned, immediately there wells up in the memory images of many films of the fifties, tours by the "Berezka" ensemble, the circus, and Ulanova. In those years it was through those artistic impressions that we became enthusiastically acquainted with the country and it was they who nurtured, in our generation, a serious interest in Soviet art and literature. Thirty years have gone by and what is there now? One's heart is filled with a mysterious sense of affinity."

That topic formed part of almost every conversation. At lunch with the writer Wang Meng, our host, who, as was apparent from his prose, had a weakness for the idea of "connecting bridges" ("O bridges joining the past with the future. China with other countries, town with the country, one shore with another" -- he exclaims in his story "Spring Voices"), welcomed a "bridge of friendship" between the USSR and the PRC...

The light snow which had fallen on the roofs in Beijing's Yiheyuan Park, the former imperial summer residence, quickly melted under the dazzling sun. Externally there was no longer anything to remind me of the scenes of 1966, when the stone lions stood there with broken-off noses. The elegant wooden gallery girding the lake was criss-crossed with the slogans "Rebellion Is a Just Cause," and the ancient drawings on the beams were crudely painted over. The drawings and noses have been restored and everything that survived the Red Guard onslaught has been brought out of storage. People are now proud of the past and are putting it on show.

At (Gugun), the imperial winter residence, young men from the provinces, inspecting the carefully restored interiors with avid curiosity, were humming a tune. I repeatedly caught snatches of it either from the personal transistor radios or cassette recorders, of which there is an ever-increasing number, or from state broadcasting, which provides an abundant fare of both light and serious music. Finally, I heard it in a music store, where the latest novelty was advertised: a song called "I Love You, China."

I would like to believe that it is not just a hit song but that it expresses an impulse among the young generation. And that yesterday's China, like the hero of the movie "Night Rain in the Bashan Hills" escaping from the steamship where he had been put under arrest by the "cultural revolution," will step free into the flourishing life on the unknown shore of the future.

SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO JAPAN ANNOUNCED FOR LATE JAN

PM071540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Regarding USSR Foreign Minister's Visit to Japan"]

[Text] In the second half of January 1986 E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, will pay an official visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

SOVIET, JAPANESE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADVOCATED

OW271013 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Georgiyev commentary]

[Excerpts] Listeners, regarding the prospects and advantages of establishing long-term and stable economic relations between the USSR and Japan, Radio Moscow commentator Georgiyev states:

The Japanese people are more aware than the people of the capitalist world that the so-called free trade world is always filled with unexpected and sometimes dangerous things. Day after day, Japanese papers report new trade friction problems between the United States and Japan. The cause of this situation is deeply rooted in the capitalist economy itself.

The USSR is a nation with a planned economy itself, a planned economy which guarantees that the USSR will never cause unexpected problems for its trade partners. It also requires that the USSR promote its economic relations with foreign countries in a planned way.

The USSR has proposed to Japan the signing of an agreement on the principles of economic cooperation and the formulation of long-term economic cooperation plans on the basis of these principles. This will benefit both the USSR and Japan, its neighbor in the Far East. The absence of a long-term agreement between the USSR and Japan is one of the major issues preventing the development of bilateral relations.

In Japan, it is often said that the issues that prevent the development of trade between Japan and the USSR lies elsewhere. For example, the structural changes noted in Japan's industries have also caused changes in the structure of Japan's trade with foreign countries. It is said that Japan is no longer in need of many raw materials, but what it now needs are semimanufactured goods and finished products. However, why is it that this situation has prevented the development of economic relations between our two countries? The reform of the industrial structure is not a patent owned by Japan alone.

As stated in the basic program for the development of the USSR, structural reforms are now under way not only in industries, but also in the overall economy of the USSR. Structural reform is based on the promotion of scientific and technological development. Instead of preventing the development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Japan, the structural reform of the economies of our two countries has created the possibility of achieving results.

This point is attested to by heightened interest in the USSR among Japan's business circles. NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN recently reported that Japanese firms have expressed their intention of participating in the Japan Trade Fair scheduled to open in Moscow next fall. At first, it was expected that 9 major trading companies would participate, but as of this date, over 30 companies have stated their intention to participate.

The structural reform of the Soviet economy is a long-term program that looks far ahead to the future. It will certainly affect the structure of Soviet trade with foreign countries, particularly with Japan. To obtain maximum mutual benefits, a long-term economic cooperation agreement should be considered.

The expansion of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries shows good prospects because of another important factor: the program for promoting economic development in the eastern part of the USSR. It aims at the rapid improvement of the living standards of the residents in that area. For this purpose, a large amount of consumer goods will have to be shipped to this area. Thus, a new possibility has been objectively developed for expanding mutually beneficial trade in the Far East where the USSR and Japan are located.

In this aspect too, the signing of a long-term agreement based on the future demands of both the Soviet and Japanese economies is in the interest of both countries.

KLYUYEV PRAISES SOVIET-N. KOREAN FRIENDSHIP

SK070850 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Excerpts] On the day before the New Year, a Moscow Radio reporter met with Comrade Vladimir Klyuyev, chairman of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Association Central Committee and minister of light industry. Comrade Klyuyev stated as follows:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] Respected Korean friends: Greeting the New Year, 1986, in the name of the members of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Association, I sincerely congratulate you and wish you greater success in socialist construction.

The year 1985 was a significant year in history of USSR-DPRK relations in many aspects. In 1985 we greeted the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism and the 40th anniversaries of Korea's liberation and the founding of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea]

Under the leadership of the WPK, the Korean workers have attained great successes in the development of industry, agriculture, science, and culture as well as in promoting welfare.

The peoples of our two countries are united with each other on the basis of cooperation and friendship forged in the course of the joint struggle for construction of a new society and against the imperialists' aggressive maneuvers.

Political cooperation and economic and cultural relations are actively developing. This is shown by the official friendship visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council.

Long, friendly relations have been maintained between our two organizations -- the USSR-DPRK Friendship Association and the DPRK-USSR Friendship Association. The DPRK-USSR Friendship Association has become a large public organization during the period of its activities and has widely introduced the successes won by the workers of People's Korea in socialist construction to the Soviet people.

In 1986, we will greet, together with the Soviet people, the anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the first state of workers and peasants in Korea.

We will pay great attention to events marking the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, [word indistinct] of conclusion of the treaty for cultural cooperation between the two countries, and the month of soldarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of outside forces from South Korea and the peaceful reunification of the nation based on democracy.

The USSR-DPRK Friendship Association, recognizing the exchange of delegations to be one of its important activities, will make efforts toward this. Our contacts have brought about more effective results every year. Such contacts further strengthened the USSR-DPRK friendship and contributed to consolidating peace in Asia.

The agreements reached during the visit to the USSR by the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, at meetings and talks with the Soviet leaders marked a new turning point in the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries of the USSR and the DPRK.

The workers of People's Korea also are faced with enormous tasks. However, I firmly believe the Korean people will overcome a series of difficulties.

Some time ago I visited the DPRK as leader of a Soviet delegation. We held talks with Comrade An Sung-hak, deputy premier and chairman of the Light Industry Committee of the State Administration Council. During the talks, the issues of developing economic and scientific cooperation for 1986-1990 between our two countries in the domain of consumer goods production were discussed.

We also visited light industrial enterprises in Pyongyang and Kaesong. All members of the Soviet delegation confirmed the Korean people's enormous zeal for work and resolution to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people in the future. Our talks with the DPRK Light Industry Committee clearly showed that there exist practical possibilities for remarkably expanding economic relations with the DPRK in the future.

An agreement was reached on the basis that the quantity of (?export) goods in the domain of light industry from the DPRK to the Soviet Union will increase during the 1986-1990 period by 8.5 times from that of the past 5-year plan period.

The joint proposals for saving the world from the danger of nuclear has linked the peoples of our two countries above all. We rejoice over the fact that the Korean workers fully support the Soviet efforts to prevent new military collusion and the proposals for consolidating the international security put forth by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The DPRK highly appraised the basic agreements reached during the USSR-U.S. summit talks in Geneva. This is an important starting point in future activities to prevent a nuclear war and to maintain peace in the world. The Soviet people are invariably supporting the constructive proposals of the DPRK for eliminating the division of the nation.

Dear Korean friends: Greeting the New Year, we again congratulate you and wish you happiness, optimism, and new successes in reunifying the socialist fatherland. [end recording]

DRA'S KESHTMAND ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD071417 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, January 7 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) has met for a special session here to examine the draft of the new five-year socio-economic development plan of the republic.

Addressing the session, Soltan "Ali Keshtmand, a member of the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, said that irrespective of the undeclared war waged against the Afghan people by the forces of imperialism and reaction, and economic sabotage by counter-revolution, the republic made considerable headway in various areas of the national economy. The volume of gross output is to grow 25 per cent in the new five-year plan period (March 1986-March 1991). Industrial output is to grow 25 per cent and farm produce -- 15 per cent. National income will double as against the previous five-year plan period.

The next five-year plan period will see a boost in the production of gas, coal, cement, electricity and other types of products. The plan provides for tightening control over the use of capital investments.

One third of the national budget will be earmarked for the implementation of social programmes in, among others, public health and education. Emphasis will be laid on housing construction. The outlined steps in the development of the national economy will serve to draw broad popular masses into carrying through progessive economic and social programmes.

DRA PROTESTS PAKISTANI BORDER VIOLATIONS

LD072002 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, January 7 TASS -- Pakistan's charge d'affaires in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been summoned to the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and told that despite numerous protests and warnings, the Pakistani military authorities continue to perpetrate acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to render open support to gangs of Afghan counterrevolution. On January 2 two helicopters of the Pakistani Air Force violated Afghan air space near (Golpari) in the Konarha Province and corrected [as received] missile fire as a gang of counterrevolutionary bandits fired at the Pashshad community 20 kilometres to the south-west of Asadabad. Eight civilians were killed and six gravely wounded as a result of that barbarous action and more than 30 homes damaged.

On December 30, 1985, two Pakistani Air Force planes corrected missile fire in Konarha Province. Two Afghan civilians were killed and five wounded and 22 homes ruined as a result.

The Afghan authorities, the BAKHTAR news agency reports, have strongly protested with Pakistan over the barbarous actions of the Pakistani Army on orders from Islamabad. They demand from Pakistan an immediate end to these hostile actions, which are aggravating the situation in the region. Otherwise, all responsibility for their consequences will be borne by the Pakistani authorities.

'SERIOUSNESS' OF AFGHAN-PAKISTANI FIGHTING VIEWED

LD071936 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Anti-Afghan forces based in Pakistan are put into action against local Pashtun and other tribes who don't want their territory to be used for cross-border attacks. Fighting between Pakistani troops and Afghan counterrevolutionaries on the one hand and some Pashtun tribes, such as the Afridi and Shinwari, on the other hand has been going on for several months already. Last year the regime of Ziaul Haq declared that the rebellion had been crushed and that everything was quiet in the country's northwest.

In the American media there was and still is a veil of silence about what's going on in the Khyber Pass. The seriousness of the situation was confirmed by none other than Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, who is one of the leaders of anti-Afghan organizations. Speaking at a conference in Peshawar -- that's in Pakistan -- he warned those tribes not to block his men from using the Afghan-Pakistani border for raids against Afghanistan. The conference in Peshawar not only raised the specter of local tribes clashing with the United States-supported bandits, it has once again shown that Pakistan is their only base. If those self-styled freedom fighters enjoyed support inside Afghanistan and if their war was inspired by any lofty principles and not by the prodding from Washington and Islamabad, they would not be seen as mortal enemies by the Afghans and the border Pakistani tribes.

Afghan Tribes' Protest

LD071827 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, January 7 TASS -- The Council of Ulemas of Waziristan (border areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan traditionally inhabited by Wazirs, one of the Pashtun tribes) has sent a message to the head of the Non-Aligned Movement, Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi. It expresses concern over the fact that the Pakistani regime does not stop the armed aggression in Khyber against the Afridi and Shinwari tribes.

This anti-humane action constitutes a gross violation of all the agreements dealing with the zone inhabited by the tribes which have been in effect for a long time. Its purpose is to bring pressure to bear on the Pashtun tribes and to turn the areas inhabited by them into a place d'armes for the training of Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs.

The Pashtun tribes emphatically oppose the hostile policy of Islambad which is going along with Washington and denounce the actions of the imperialist forces against friendly Afghanistan, the message stresses. In this connection we request you as the head of the Non-Aligned Movement to promote the early termination of the aggression, the message underlines.

'SPY RING' UNCOVERED IN CALCUTTA, AGENTS ARRESTED

LD071143 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, January 7 TASS -- The Central Bureau of Investigations of India has uncovered in Calcutta a big spy ring that was operating on assignment from a number of foreign states. As is reported by the newspaper NATIONAL HERALD, numerous documents, found at the headquarters of certain private companies and offices of Western companies in Calcutta, show that the spies operating under the cover of these companies carried out assignments for collecting secret information on India's defense and economic potential.

They established in different cities branches of "commercial" and other "companies" under whose roof agents of Western special services recruited Indian servicemen and received secret information from them. The newspaper says, quoting official sources, that these "companies" kept in touch with New York, London, Seoul and Tokyo where they also had their "offices".

Among the arrested spies are citizens of the United States and Britain who, according to Indian competent organs, collected for the CIA various intelligence information on India. They were using specifically the services of members of extremist and terrorist organisations, operating in the north-east of India, who supplied them with information on the political situation in those strategically important areas of the country and military and economic installations there. Topographic maps with secret data on the Indian Army and other espionage materials were confiscated from the foreign agents.

The government of India has ordered a careful investigation of the criminal activities of CIA agents and agents of other Western special services, activities endangering India's security.

KORNIYENKO TO VISIT IRAN 'LATER THIS MONTH'

LD041104 Tehran IRNA in English 1020 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 4, IRNA -- The Soviet ambassador here, Vil Boldyrev met with Iran's Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati Saturday.

In this meeting, the two sides discussed the scheduled visit to Iran of Soviet deputy foreign minister, Georgiy Markovich Korniyenko, and described it as an effective stage in the trend of mutual ties between the two countries.

The Soviet official's trip to Tehran is due to take place later this month.

The Soviet ambassador also briefed Besharati on the stands of his country on the recent summit meet between the two superpowers.

KAPITSA GIVES PRESS BRIEFING ON INDOCHINA POLICY

LD081059 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 8 Jan 86

["Briefing at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 8 TASS -- The main source of tension in South-East Asia, in the Soviet Union's judgement, is the continuing interference in the affairs of the region by external forces which are aiming to impose their will upon the peoples of the region and to stir up confrontation between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN countries, Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, stated at a briefing at the ministry's press centre today. Attempts at aggravating the situation in the region cannot but give rise to serious concern in the Soviet Union and among all those who cherish the interests of peace in South-East Asia and the destiny of its peoples, he emphasised.

The Soviet Union, Mikhail Kapitsa said, has proceeded and is proceeding from the premise that in South-East Asia there are no problems which could not be settled by political means, at the table of negotiations. This is why the USSR comes out in support of efforts at regional level directed towards a search for mutually acceptable solutions and towards the development of peaceful, good-neighbourly relations between the countries of the region. The conduct of a constructive dialogue between directly interested states, the dialogue which would ultimately lead to the establishment of lasting peace and stability in the region, is the only reasonable alternative, a direct and real way towards solving the existing problems.

"The Soviet Union," Kapitsa went on to say, "has no specific interests in South-East Asia. We do not seek to derive any benefit for ourselves from the situation which has developed there. Our interest in the normalisation of the situation in the area is determined by the responsibility of the Soviet Union as a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council for the maintenance of universal peace and security and as a big Asian and Pacific country."

The USSR has repeatedly stated its readiness to take part together with the other states -- permanent members of the U.N. Security Council in guarantees of accords which may be reached between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN either at an international conference on the problems of South-East Asia if such conference is convened, or in any other form.

U.S. INTERFERENCE IN PHILIPPINES CLAIMED

OW071050 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Excerpt] President Marcos of the Philippines recently accused the CIA of bugging telephone lines in the presidential office in Manila. Station observer Shumikhin writes in this connection:

This is only one of the many incidents in which Washington has interfered in the internal affairs of the Philippines. Prior to this incident, there were reports that the U.S. spy organizations attempted to bribe the trade unions in the Philippines and to have their agents infiltrate the unions. Many observers see through the CIA's dirty tricks in spreading rumors about the financial activities of the Filipino leaders. The aim of the CIA activities is to preserve Washington's military bases there and to step up pressure on Manila.

Generally speaking, such dirty tricks are the special characteristics of the policies of the imperialist countries toward the developing countries. They combine economic pressure with political schemes in an attempt to pressure the developing countries to serve imperialist purposes.

The imperialist countries are now employing threatening words of armed provocations and terrorist activities in their talks with India, one of the largest developing nations and one of the acknowledged leaders of the Nonaligned Movement. The Sikh extremists who have vowed to undermine India's national integrity and political stability have found shelter and protection in the United States, Canada, and Britain. More often than not the imperialists organize lasting and well-planned sabotage activities against the liberated nations. In fact, such activities are undeclared wars against these countries. The United States is precisely taking such actions to aid the counter-revolutionary bandits and scum in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Washington will resort to using its armed forces against the developing countries in the event that its secret agents and armed rebels fail. The invasion of Grenada several years ago is a case in point. Now, Washington is again preparing to take similar action against Nicaragua.

ANTI-U.S. SENTIMENT 'SURGING' IN PHILIPPINES

OW080429 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Denouncing foreign interference in Philippine internal affairs, Philippine President Marcos has said he will not tolerate interference in the reorganization of the Philippine Armed Forces, which has just begun. Marcos pointed out that anything that happens in the country is the Philippines' internal affair. In this connection, our station observer Shumikhin writes:

After World War II, the Philippines became a country with close economic and political ties with the United States. In the Philippines, U.S. capital runs rampant, and production is primarily geared to the needs of the U.S. market. In accordance with the U.S.-Philippine military agreement, the United States has set up military bases in the Philippines. When President Marcos said that he would not tolerate foreign interference, it is without a doubt he was referring primarily to the United States.

Today, the Philippine domestic situation is extremely complex. There is an extremely serious economic crisis. There are battles with Muslim separatists in Mindanao and with leftist extremists throughout the country. Anti-Marcos political factions have become active. As a presidential election is scheduled in February, an extremely fierce campaign has been launched nationwide. Meanwhile, anti-U.S. sentiments are surging everyday. An increasing number of public figures have demanded the closing of the U.S. bases. The Marcos government has set up a special committee to reexamine the Philippine-U.S. military agreement.

Under such circumstances, Washington has exerted strong pressure on the Philippines and has lectured and threatened it. To preserve its military bases in the Philippines at all cost, Washington has sent its special envoy to Manila and has urged the press to carry out an extensive propaganda campaign in this regard.

According to recent reports, the United States is ready to resort to all possible means to achieve this objective. It has been rumored throughout the Philippines that the United States might send U.S. military advisers to the Philippine Armed Forces. It should be pointed out that U.S. adventures in Vietnam started the same way. According to U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, what appears to be safeguarding the military bases in the Philippines with U.S. troops is in fact no different than an armed invasion.

In the Philippines, elements who want to abolish Philippine sovereignty and make the Philippines the 52d state of the United States have become active. Apparently, they are conducting their campaign under orders from the United States.

Domestic developments in the Philippines show how potentially dangerous it is for developing countries to ally themselves with the United States. In times of relative stability, developing countries have to pay an enormous price in order to maintain their alliance with the United States; in times of internal instability and crisis, such an alliance becomes a tool for exercising brute pressure and interfering in internal affairs that threatens the independence of developing countries.

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF PRK'S FOUNDING NOTED

USSR Greetings

PM081002 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State.

Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers send to you and to the entire fraternal Cambodian people ardent greetings and cordial congratulations on the occasion of the PRK's national day.

The PRK's formation was a historic gain by the courageous Cambodian people in their struggle for freedom and independence.

Over the last 6 years Cambodia's working people have scored significant successes in the cause of liquidating the harsh consequences of the rule by the criminal Pol Pot regime, of consolidating the gains of the revolution, and of real economic, social, and cultural rebirth. Further confirmation of the loyalty to the chosen path was provided by the decisions of the recently held Fifth KPRP Congress, which adopted the first 5-year program for the further restoration and comprehensive socioeconomic development of the young republic.

The Cambodian people have been forced to wage the struggle to attain the prescribed goals under complex conditions of incessant intrigues by the forces of imperialism and reaction. The staunchness and determination of people's Cambodia in defense of the revolutionary gains and its peace-loving foreign policy course have earned it Soviet people's profound respect.

THe PRK today is a reliable link in the community of Indochinese countries, an outpost of the forces of peace and social progress in Southeast Asia. Important international significance attaches to the constructive initiatives, put forward by the PRK jointly with the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, aimed at improving the situation in this region and transforming it into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. Their implementation would help strengthen security in Asia as a whole. We note with gratification that Soviet-Cambodian relations are deepening and developing year by year on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Soviet Union will continue to strengthen the bonds of friendship and all-around coop cooperation with the PRK and to render invariable support to the Cambodian people in their struggle for social progress, in defense of national sovereignty, and for peace and security in Southeast Asia.

We wish you and all Cambodian working people further successes in the implementation of the Fifth KPRP Congress decisions, in the cause of national rebirth, and in Cambodia's gradual advance along the path to socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

Heng Samrin's Address

LD071152 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, January 7 TASS -- Over the period since revolution triumphed in Kampuchea on January 7, 1985, the people of the country have overcome tremendous difficulties and made appreciable strides in all areas of life, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRK) Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the Republic, said today.

Addressing a meeting to mark the seventh anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, he stressed that the January revolution of 1979 opened up a new epoch in the history of the Kampuchean people, the epoch of genuine independence and freedom, by making the working people the master of their country. The successes scored by the young revolutionary government give no peace to the enemies which make attempts to overthrow it by whatever means, Heng Samrin furthermore said. All their attempts, however, are in vain. This was forcefully demonstrated by the successes of the dry season of 1984-1985, when the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army dealt, jointly with Vietnamese volunteers, a crushing blow to Khmer reactionaries. The Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea reliably stand on guard of the revolutionary gains, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the young republic, Heng Samrin stressed.

The past year, he went on, was marked by a remarkable event in the life of the party and the entire Kampuchean people. It witnessed the Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea which formulated the tasks and goals of the Kampuchean revolution at the new stage and demonstrated enhanced prestige and organising abilities of the party.

The republic has achieved substantial results in the field of the economy. Agricultural workers made considerable headway irrespective of a number of objective difficulties. Although the quotas set for the area sown to crops have not been met by now, the output of farm crops can in 1985 top the 1983 indicators, the speaker said.

Heng Samrin expressed deep gratitude to the parties, governments and people of Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union for all-round support to the cause of the Kampuchean revolution. He stressed that the People's Republic of Kampuchea would continue developing special relations with Vietnam and Laos and cement the revolutionary alliance of the three Indochinese countries, solidarity with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries.

The speaker said that, like Vietnam and Laos, the People's Republic of Kampuchea wishes to live in peace and maintain normal relations with neighbouring countries, hopes for a negotiated settlement of all problems between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries with a view to converting South-East Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. The Kampuchean people warmly welcome and highly value the positive results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, firmly support the just and principled stand of the USSR, which was confirmed on more than one occasion by Mikhail Gorbachev, Heng Samrin underlined.

PRK Envoy's Remarks

LD072308 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1630 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Statement by Hor Nam Hong, PRK ambassador to the USSR, on the seventh anniversary of the founding of the PRK; from the "Vremya" newscast; in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation -- video recorded]

[Text] Dear Soviet friends, esteemed television viewers! Seven years separate our country from those terrible days when it lay in ruins. Over these years, as you know, we have managed to achieve a great deal -- the situation in Cambodia is stable and improves with every passing day. It is in this atmosphere of stability and confidence in the success of the cause of the motherland's rebirth that the fifth congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party took place recently. It determined the basic tasks for building the future of Cambodia and adopted the first 5-year plan for its economic and social development, having become the most important political event in the life of our country. All branches of the Cambodian economy, as was confirmed by the congress, are in a state of progressive development. One of the most serious problems bequeathed to us by the antipopular regime, the problem of food, has been successfully solved. The defense potential of people's Cambodia has strengthened, and decisive victories have been gained in border engagements with Pol Potist and other remnants during the last dry season; 16 strongpoints of Khmer reaction have been destroyed along the Cambodia-Thailand border and over 10,000 enemies have been put out of action. That is how the forces of expansionism, imperialism and reaction, which intended to halt the victorious procession of the Cambodian people, have suffered failure.

Dear Soviet friends! Our victory is inseparable from the support and weighty assistance of the USSR, SRV, Laos, and other fraternal socialist countries. We are deeply grateful to the Soviet Union for its impartial and all-round assistance, and are doing everything possible so that our fraternal friendship and close cooperation may constantly develop and strengthen. The PRK firmly supports all the peaceful proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union which are aimed at reducing the arms race and preventing the militarization of space. It welcomes the Geneva summit meeting as historic step toward a recovery in the international situation. In talking about the situation in our region, Southeast Asia, I will note that we have always advocated, together with fraternal Vietnam and Laos, its conversion into a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation. In August of last year, Cambodia declared its readiness to enter into negotiations with all hostile anti-Cambodian groupings -- on the condition of the elimination of the Pol Pot clique, guilty of crimes of genocide -- as well as its readiness to hold general elections after the final withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from the country in 1990. We consider this to be an important step on the road to achieving national consent, security and good-neighborliness in Southeast Asia.

Happy New Year! Thank you for your attention.

'PROGRESSIVE REFORMS' IN BURMA RECOGNIZED

BK071606 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Soviet newspapers have been carrying articles on the occasion of the 38th independence anniversary of Burma, and they highlight the progress and successes made in Burma following the assumption of power by the Burma Socialist Program Party. The articles note in particular the implementation of progressive reforms under which companies owned by foreign monopolies as well as local firms were nationalized, all industries and foreign trade were put under state control, and restrictions were imposed on private economic enterprises.

Today, 90 percent of the minerals produced, 100 percent of the energy industry, and 81 percent of the construction industry are under the state sector. There have also been changes in rural areas where most of the Burmese population resides. Burma has been able to weaken the economic domination of feudal landlords, while supporting peasants. The state agricultural loan system, which is vital for the peasants, has been extended while fertilizers and good strains of agricultural crops are sold to the peasants at cheap prices.

The cooperatives sectors is also being expanded. Marked successes are also being achieved in the tasks of developing an agro-based industry. Paddy production, for instance, has increased by 70 percent in the past year, and in recent years the annual production was more than 14 million tons.

There has also been marked progress in the social and cultural fields. Burma once had an illiteracy rate of 50 percent; but today, one out of six is either a student or a university student. The national literacy campaign was launched in Burma beginning in 1969, and today, out of 314 townships in the country, 224 have been declared literate, thus overcoming the illiteracy legacy of the colonial past.

There have also been successes in the health field, with the state increasing the budget for the health sector every year. The budget has increased three-fold in the past 10 years, and more than 1 billion kyat was used for the health sector last year.

The Soviet Union highly appreciates the independent and active foreign policy of Burma which is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. In international affairs, Burma and the Soviet Union have either close or identical views. Among these are the stand on stopping the arms race, eliminating the threat of nuclear war, opposing imperialism and neocolonialism, and bringing about a new international economic order.

The Soviet Union was one of the first countries to recognize Burma's independence, and ever since then, a tradition of good bilateral relations and friendship has been established between the two countries. In recent months, Soviet veterans, youth, and cultural delegations visited Burma while a Georgian gymnastic team also gave performances there.

FEDOSEYEV ADDRESSES PRAGUE PARTY LINE FORUM

AU161511 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Dec 85 p 3

[Report on speech by Petr Fedoseyev, head of the delegation of the CPSU Central Committee and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered in Prague on 9 December at the statewide theoretical-practical conference held on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the adoption of the CPCZ document Lessons Learned From the Crisis Development of the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress: "The Achieved Results Affirm the Correctness of the Party Line"]

[Text] To begin with, permit me to express thanks for the invitation to attend this conference, held on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the day when the CPCZ Central Committee approved a significant political and theoretical document, Lessons Learned From the Crisis Development of the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress. The Soviet Communists highly appreciate the significance of that document and fully agree with the assessment of the events of the 1968-6 period it contains.

This document constitutes a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the key points of the development of the historical process in Czechoslovakia from the beginning of the national democratic revolution and its gradual transcendence into a socialist revolution, all the way to the stage when life pushed into the foreground the tasks for completing the building of the foundations of socialism, and going over to building a developed socialist society.

The significance of that document lies in that it exposes, by means of concrete historical material, genuine facts of the Czechoslovak reality in the sixties and the direct link between the attempts of antisocialist forces to thwart the building of socialism and the activity of imperialist subversive centers. These centers set the task of destabilizing the situation in some of our countries, of undermining and smashing the unity and cohesion of the states and nations of the socialist community.

This document of the CPCZ Central Committee teaches communists to firmly and unshakably observe the principles of Marxism-Leninism, comprehensively ensure the party's leading role in society, reinforce the socialist community, and show a high degree of revolutionary vigilance vis-a-vis subversive intrigues and actions of imperialism.

Communists have drawn certain theoretical and political conclusions from the crisis events in Czechoslovakia and the lesson learned from overcoming them.

The attention paid to the analysis of the historical process of building socialism, to success, difficulties, and contradictions on that path has increased. The theoretical notions about the class struggle in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and in the conditions of building the foundations of socialist society have been deepened. The building and the development of socialism are subordinated to general objective laws, but in every country they are being realized under specific conditions.

The dialectics of the development of society require a specific analysis of a specific situation. In various countries in the process of socialist construction, the acuteness and the forms of the struggle between socialist forces and counterrevolutionary elements in many respects depended on the character of the revolutionary process.

In Russia, the transition from the democratic stage of the revolution to the socialist stage took the form of armed uprising and civil war. The class enemies of the proletariat were crushed in an open struggle, and the Communist Party and the socialist state showed a high degree of class vigilance. Socialism was built and developed under conditions when hostile elements, even though they were tenaciously resisting socialist changes, did not dare to resort to armed action and direct confrontation with the socialist state.

But in countries in which the democratic revolution was changing into a socialist revolution in a more or less peaceful manner, the vestiges of the exploiting classes and antiproletarian parties remain fairly strong. And we must not forget that in such conditions Marxist-Leninist principledness of the country's leadership is particularly important, and that even the smallest weakening of the party's role, an underestimation of ideological work and of the struggle against bourgeois and petty bourgeois ideas and trends, could be ruinous.

We communists prefer the peaceful road of transformation to the construction of socialism. This is possible not only in principle. Practice has also confirmed that when the party of the workers class and the socialist state consistently implement class policy, cleverly limit the scope of and push out antisocialist elements, and rely on the bond of the workers class with working farmers and working intelligentsia that is close to them, they unshakably r inforce the positions of socialism.

However, in building socialism it is inadmissible to rely on inertia, on the automatic withering away of negative phenomena as socialism develops. To us, capitalism is not only the past, but also the presently existing, living enemy, striving for the revival of antisocialist forces and for influence over the working people. Capitalism is trying to break social consciousness and paralyze the party's influence.

The history of the socialist countries reveals that even when the main aspects of the foundation of socialism have been built, one cannot exclude the activation of antisocialist forces and their hostile actions as soon as vigilance lets up, the ties with masses are disturbed, and in the event of great errors and shortcomings in the policy of leading agencies.

We must not forget that the colorful conglomerate of elements alien to socialism continues to exist for a certain time -- elements originating in the city and country bourgeoisie, various groups of bourgeois intelligentsia, former members and functionaries of bourgeois and petty bourgeois parties, members of bourgeois-nationalist organizations, reactionary clerical associations, and so forth. A crisis in the party and society can deepen and a danger of counterrevolution can grow where problems that upset the objective laws of social development covertly accumulate and where reality is not assessed objectively. In such a situation, the subversive activity of the remnants of hostile classes and parties, as well as of diversionary imperialist centers, can imperil the achievements of socialism. Antisocialist forces can exploit difficulties that have arisen, as well as errors and weak spots of the party and state leadership, and at a certain moment, with imperialists' active support, they could make an overt attack on the foundations of socialism. All that happened in the course of events -- which, although they had different specifics, had a common class substance -- such as the counterrevolutionary actions in Hungary in 1956, the events in Poland in the 1980-81 period, and the 1968-69 crisis in Czechoslovakia.

But the occurrence of a crisis situation in the development of socialism is not at all an objective law, as our enemies try to explain. Under peaceful forms of transition to socialism, just as under nonpeaceful conditions, the Marxist-Leninist party and the socialist state can be successfully consolidated and can develop socialist achievements and overcome the resistance of antisocialist forces and the pressure of imperialist reaction.

However, a firm revolutionary power -- the state power of the workers class -- and the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party do not at all mean sectarian isolation and dogmatism in politics. On the contrary, precisely they ensure that the broad masses are won over for socialist construction, the influence on the vacillating elements of the nonproletarian strata, and the fruitful unification of various social organizations and movements in the National Front, Patriotic Front, and other forms of mutual cooperation, under the leadership of the party of the workers class.

It is only natural that in ensuring the victory of the socialist revolution and in safeguarding its achievements, internal forces, above all the communist or workers parties of a given country, play a vital role. However, in this respect international cohesion and mutual assistance of the fraternal countries and nations are also of unusually great importance.

The document Lessons Learned From the Crisis Development is very important for realizing and correctly comprehending the historical necessity of the international action of the five fraternal socialist countries in providing assistance to the Czechoslovak people in defending socialism. That document convincingly shows that the action corresponded with the common interests of the Czechoslovak working people as well as with the interests of the socialist community and the class interests of the international communist movement. This saved thousands of lives, ensured the internal and external conditions for the peaceful work of the nations of Czechoslovakia, and protected the gains of socialism.

In the country, conditions were created in which Czechoslovak Communists could fully launch with their own strength an energetic struggle against counterrevolutionary, antisocialist, and rightist-opportunist forces, and fulfill with political means the tasks facing them.

As is known, the 1969 April and May sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee were a milestone in the development of Czechoslovak events. These sessions constituted the turning point toward improving the entire situation in the party and in the country.

The new leadership, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, relying on the international support of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, mobilized the CPCZ's Marxist-Leninist forces, and in a short period of time succeeded in consolidating the CPCZ and the entire Czechoslovak society.

The CPCZ withstood with honor all the difficulties and trials, its Marxist-Leninist banner held high. The victory over the rightist-opportunist, antisocialist forces, the ability of the party leadership to draw lessons from past errors, to draw from the events of that period profound political conclusions of long-term importance, and the practical elaboration of the form and methods of the party's mobilization to overcome possible difficulties -- all this is an important contribution of the Czechoslovak Communists to the common treasury of revolutionary theory and practice, their great merit in the international communist and workers movement.

The successes which Czechoslovakia has achieved in the past 15 years in all walks of life tellingly affirm the correctness of the party line and the farsightedness of its leadership. Today, the CPCZ is the recognized leader of the Czechoslovak people, and an influential and authoritative force in the international communist and workers movement.

Together with the other fraternal parties of the socialist countries, it significantly contributes to the strengthening of the world socialist community and to the ensurance of the security of nations.

The recent session of the CPCZ Central Committee determined the further perspective of Czechoslovakia's progressive economic development and social progress in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

To put it concisely, Czechoslovak Communists can be really proud of the results of the work done in implementing the Marxist-Leninist line. And we, your friends, who have identical views, congratulate you from the bottom of our hearts on the successes you have achieved.

The traditionally fraternal ties between the CPSU and the CPCZ were an important factor which helped to successfully overcome the difficulties faced by Communists and all CSSR working people. The close mutual cooperation of our parties was and remains the cornerstone of the comprehensive and ever expanding Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation.

The closest possible class solidarity has been created between the CPSU and the CPCZ, solidarity that is growing stronger by the day. The relations between our parties are marked by great mutual trust, profound respect, and sincere comradeship. Soviet Communists profoundly value and appreciate this relationship.

The Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation continues to expand and deepen in all aspects, and is an important factor in the strengthening of the entire socialist community.

Our party will do all it can to ensure that our cooperation will continue to perfect in all spheres and in international relations.

In the current stage, the deepening of our mutual cooperation is of exceptional importance. Soviet and Czechoslovak Communists are at present preparing for their parties' regular congresses. As always, the precongress period involves the assessment of results, uncovering unused resources, and the preparation of tasks for the coming period.

The Soviet Communists consider our most important task to be the further strengthening of the friendship, unity, and cohesion between the CPSU and the CPCZ, between the USSR and the CSSR, and among all parties of the socialist countries in the struggle for our common objectives on the unshakable foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The unity and cohesion of our parties and states is the reliable guarantee that no intrigues of imperialist, revisionist, and antisocialist forces will succeed in dividing us and thwarting the achievements of socialism in any country, or undermining the strength of the entire world socialism.

Later in his speech, Comrade Fedosevev addressed some issues connected with the preparations of the 27th CPSU Congress. He said that this is a new, responsible stage in the life of the party and the people. The preparations for the congress are also distinguished by their profound Marxist-Leninist analysis, bold and creative forumlation of new tasks in the country's socioeconomic development, in the theory and practice of socialist construction, that found their expression in the resolutions of the 1985 April and October sessions of the CPSU Central Committee.

Three mutually linked theoretical and political documents were submitted for party-wide and nationwide discussion: The draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program, amendments to the CPSU Statutes, and The Main Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 1986-90 Period and the Period Up to the Year 2000.

Our country, the socialist community, and the whole world are entering an unusually important historical period at the watershed of the 20th and the 21st century. In a certain sense, this is a watershed in world developments as well as in the life of our society, Petr Fedoseyev said.

Today already quite a number of forecasts and speculations are being published about the turn history is taking and will take in this historical stage. According to the definition of our party and the world communist movement, the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism constitutes the main content of the current era. And it is understandable that the submission of the program documents by our party to the 27th congress, showing in rough outlines the perspective of the development of Soviet society and the world historical process is of great international importance and is attracting attention throughout the world. And here, the CPSU, loyal to Leninist traditions, not only relies on the experience of the Soviet Union, but also of the fraternal countries, takes into consideration the findings of theoretical science and the political conclusions of the entire communist movement.

The main issue of world development, P. Fedoseyev said, is the issue of averting the thermonuclear threat. The fate of human civilization and mankind depends on its solution.

In domestic policy, the main task of this period is to achieve a qualitatively new state of the socialist society that is being built in our country while taking into consideration the communist perspective.

The highest goal of the party strategy, as defined in the documents for the 27th congress, it to ensure the constant rise of the people's material and spiritual standards. A broad concept on the acceleration of socioeconomic development was submitted and comprehensively substantiated in order to achieve that goal. That is the core of all three documents for the 27th congress of our party.

Petr Fedoseyev then spoke about the results which Soviet society has achieved in the 25 years since the adoption of the current, Third CPSU Program, and said that life has affirmed the correctness of its main theses. Our party and its Central Committee soberly assess the results of the path we have put behind us. Problems connected with the acceleration of economic and social progress recently underwent a profound analysis in our country, and a homogenous system of measures was worked out to ensure it. The party launched an active struggle for a real transition to the intensification of production and greater efficiency of management, for an improvement in work discipline and order, and the elimination of negative phenomena in public life.

The CPSU attentively studies the practices of the fraternal parties in the management of socialist construction, their research and the results of new methods and forms of running the economy, and takes them into consideration in its documents as well as in its activity, because it keeps in mind V.I. Lenin's words that only from the experience of a number of countries can homogenus socialism arise.

Also the new strategy proceeding from the communist perspective must correspond to the new stage in the country's development. Precisely this new strategy is embodied in the documents for the 27th CPSU Congress, which were discussed and approved by the session of the Central Committee in 1985.

In his speech Petr Fedoseyev dealt with the new edition of the CPSU Program. He stressed that in the new edition are formulated substantial new theoretical conclusions and assessments in connection with the changing world situation and changes in the development of Soviet society. This corresponds fully to the spirit and creative method of Marxism-Leninism.

The current period, P. Fedoseyev said further, is characterized by further increasing the role and the importance of the party in the life of Soviet society. The CPSU considers the improvement of the standard of management as being inseparably linked with the improvement of work with cadres. The development of the party is marked by a constant growth and consolidation of its ranks, by perfecting intraparty relations. This is exemplified in the changes which it proposes to incorporate in the CPSU Statutes, the main law of the CPSU, and the code for our party life.

The Soviet people received the basic documents for the 27th CPSU Congress with profound satisfaction and unanimity. They express their support for the party's strategy and policy and the constructive and creative style in party and state activity with practical deeds, work efforts and increased political activity.

The CPSU recently submitted an extensive package of foreign-political initiatives and worked out an extensive and substantiated concept for peace on earth and in outer space in the interest of all mankind and its progressive development. The Draft New Edition of the CPSU Program, submitted for nationwide discussion, is a program of struggle for peace and social progress, Petr Fedoseyev stressed. Our plans, like the plans of the other socialist countries, have a clearly peaceful, construction-oriented nature. This is convincingly shown by the stance of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva talks and the speech by Mikhail Gorbachev at the regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow. This is evidenced by the agreements of the leading representatives of the fraternal countries at the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Sofia, and at the recent meeting of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-countries in Prague.

At the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, submitted were principled assessments of the complex international situation, the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva in the light of past experience, prospects for the future and concrete tasks that must be fulfilled.

The Geneva meeting, as the Politburo noted when assessing its results, has become the most important event in international life. I would like to draw attention to some of the most important results of that meeting.

First, a result of the meeting that is of principal importance is the declaration by the leading USSR and U.S. representatives in the joint statement that a nuclear war must not be fought. They stressed the importance of preventing any war between the USSR and the United States, nuclear as well as conventional, and declared that they will not seek military supremacy. In this respect, the results of the talks in Geneva can exert a positive influence on, and bring about a change in, the political and psychological atmosphere in contemporary international relations, improve these relations, and alleviate the danger of a nuclear war breaking out. The meeting laid the groundwork for a dialogue aimed at bringing about a change for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the world in general.

Second, the Geneva dialogue, to which led a long and uneasy path, proved to be essential and useful and its general balance sheet certainly proved to be positive. You will, however, understand that the real importance of all that the two sides agreed upon in Geneva can find its expression only in practical deeds, in the resolution to strive in quite specific ways to reduce the arms race, prevent an arms race in space, improve the international situation, and develop comprehensive cooperation.

We realize that the path to achieving the reduction and liquidation of nuclear arms and to ensure lasting peace will not be simple and easy. The states of imperialism are desperately clinging to the policy of strength, and to the policy of exerting pressure by force on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The military-political and military-industrial forces of imperialism are making a frenzied endeavor to thwart the process of improving the international situation. The U.S. military budget for next year exceeds the sum of $300 billion. The militarist circles, and producers and suppliers of arms, are not willing to forgo these vertiginous sums.

Gigantic and persistent efforts of peace-loving states and the world public are necessary to face up to the forces of agression. What is particularly important is exposing the demagogical and dangerous SDI program, the so-called "star wars" program.

The task of precluding the strategic supremacy of the forces of imperialism, comprehensively perfecting the Soviet Union's defense capability, and strengthening the combat coordination among the armies of the socialist states remains our unconditional program.

In the present situation, irrespective of the sphere of relations, particular importance is assumed by the question of a further comprehensive strengthening in the cooperation, unity, and cohesion of our fraternal countries and in the question of our mutual interaction in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This is the principle, long-term question that corresponds to the vital interests and aspirations of the people of the socialist states. In the action we see unity and cohesion of our ranks as a guarantee of the success of our common cause, a guarantee of the speedy progress of the fraternal parties and countries toward new targets of building and perfecting real socialism.

RESUMPTION OF VOA TRANSMISSIONS TO BRITAIN RECEIVED

LD080519 Moscow In English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 7 Jan 86

[From the "Glance at the British Scene" program presented by Konstantin Sorokin]

[Text] In a surprising move after a break of many years Voice of America has resumed direct broadcasting to Britain. At first sight the American move is difficult to explain. After all Washington already has quite a few channels with which to exert political, ideological and psychological pressure on the British public. For instance the British public gets lots of American movies and printed material. British televiewers and listeners are bombarded by propaganda churned out by the American mass media.

But Washington's offensive on the minds of the British population does not stop at that. There is for instance a ramified network of radio and TV propaganda run by the Pentagon. It includes over 300 radio and TV stations on land and on United States warships. Of late the Americans have been using three communications satellites operating around the clock and relaying TV programs for an audience of over 1 million [figure as heard] people. There (? are also its) different way of indirect influence to which the Americans resort relatively frequently on the same pattern as they used Asians to kill Asians in the early seventies.

Now they're brainwashing the public in allied nations by asking the allies to do the job. The case of the openly pro-atlantic Coalition for Peace from a Position of Security [Name of organization as heard] which appeared in Britain in the early eighties, is a relevant one. The coalition's output of propaganda is funded by the right wing American Heritage Foundation, which is close to the present United States Administration.

What is the purpose of direct VOA broadcasts? All the signs are that Washington is dissatisfied with the results of its propaganda efforts and with the British Government's efforts to foster sentiments that are to the liking of the United States Administration. In June 1979, the then NATO Commander in Chief Gen. Haig, wrote a letter in which he called on the European NATO members to adopt new military programs and accept the so-called counterarmament. The general said that the West European allies would never be able to fulfill their plans unless they took emergency measures to put an end to sentiments of neutralism, pacifism and unilateral nuclear disarmament.

Gen Haig's advice was giving the West Europeans a nice shake up to make them aware of what he considered their interests. The general has since been forced into the background but his advice is no different from what the present United States Administration has to offer. Washington is clearly annoyed that even with considerable American support the allied governments have not quite succeeded in suppressing the antiwar sentiments of the British public. For instance 2 years have passed since the start of the so-called counterarmament, but demonstrations still take place outside the Air Force bases at Greenham Common and Molesworth and other American nuclear facilities.

The Labourites and Liberals continue to demand that Britain be cleared of nuclear weapons. Sentiments of opposition toSDI and British participation in it are also strong in Britain. Having weighed all that Washington hasapparently decided that it is high time VOA did its bit and turned its transmitters at Britain at full blast.

EVENTS, PROGRESS OF ANTONOV TRIAL REVIEWED

PM071207 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Dec 85 First Edition p 3

[I. Surin article: "Merry-Go-Round of Provocation"]

[Text] For more than 6 months now the trial in connection with the so-called "Antonov case" has been in progress in Rome -- the case of the slanderous accusation fabricated by the Western special services that Bulgarian citizens were involved in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II. Any unprejudiced observer following the course of the trial can reach a simple conclusion: Not the slightest sign of the mythical "Bulgarian connection" has been brought to light.

As is well-known, the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II was made on 13 May 1981 by the Turkish terrorist and neofascist Mehmet Ali Agca. In July of the same year he was sentenced to life imprisonment. But after some time a new investigation was opened, which Ilario Martella was instructed to lead.

However, in fact Martella did not begin work until a year later. Meanwhile, in Ascoli Piceno jail Agca was being intensively indoctrinated with the aim of directing him toward the "Bulgarian connection." This is attested to by the disclosures of the Neopolitan gangster Pandico, who testified on oath in court on 3 December this year how his Mafia accomplices together with members of the Italian special services had forced Agca to sign a document indicating the basic points of his accusations against the Bulgarians.

In order to take up the investigation Martella had to make a trip to the United States in October 1982. THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that in Washington he consulted with high-ranking members of the Justice Department and "experts on terrorism," including at least two of the originators of the "Bulgarian connection." "It is not known," Rome's PAESE SERA wrote recently "what precisely Martella was told, what promises to present objective evidence he was given, or even with whom he met. It is known only that on his return S. Antonov was arrested on Martella's orders.

So the provocation was begun, accompanied by an unprecedented slander campaign. It is to this accompaniment that the investigation was held. Concentrating attention exclusively on the "Bulgarian connection," Martella basically placed all his knowledge and experience at the service of reactionary forces which saw in the "Antonov case" an opportunity to discredit the socialist countries.

In October 1984, Martella finally signed the decree to transfer the case to court. By this time the case had taken up more than 25,000 sheets of paper, and the decree looked like an epic novel 1,243 pages. But the mountain brought forth a mouse. The beauties of the style and the verbosity were expected to compensate for the absence of evidence.

The basis of the accusation was made up of the evidence given by the "repentant" terrorist Agca, although in the course of 92 interrogations on more than 100 occasions he was caught out in a lie or himself admitted to lying. The lie mouthed by Agca's "mentors" from the special services totally suited the organizers of the provocation and the court officials executing a "social order." This became particularly evident after the appearance of an indictment prepared by the deputy chief prosecutor Antonio Albano. It bore the least possible resemblance to a legal document; published first of all in THE NEW YORK TIMES (in breach of the law on the secrecy of inquiry), it was more like a typical example of anti-Soviet journalism. It substituted class ideology for logic and hackneyed clitches of Western propaganda for evidence.

But it must be said that, while openly flouting internationally recognized norms and principles of justice, both Martella and Albano were playing a game they could not lose. According to Italian law, even if in court the case turns out to be totally unsubstantiated legal proceedings must nevertheless be conducted solely on the basis of conclusions contained in the indictment.

The court in Rome once again confirmed the deficiencies of the Italian criminal legal code which was drawn up back in Mussolini's time with the aim of struggling against democratic forces and which as we can see, diligently serves the ruling class to this day. Eminent international lawyers already indicated a whole series of breaches of legality. Thus, demonstrating an obvious lack of objectivity, the court does not take into account, or passes over in silence, evidence that could lead to an acquittal. Contrary to the principle of the presumption of innocence enshrined in the Italian constitution, the court in Rome interprets contradictions in the evidence and doubts in favor of the prosecution rather than the accused. Rejecting all the versions arising during the case and concentrating attention exclusively on the "Bulgarian connection," the court is accepting assumptions as established facts and introducing general political propagandist theses as evidence. It is not surprising that hearsay evidence is also taken on trust if it corresponds to the line of the accusation. As far as the rights of the defense are concerned, its witnesses are subjected to defamation and threats, and the activities of the barristers are openly blocked by the court.

Conversely total freedom of action is granted to the prosecutor Antonio Marini. Although the prosecutor is the sole representative in court of the state authorities which proclaim readiness to maintain good-neighbourly relations with socialist countries, it is precisely he more than anyone else, who is zealous in his attempts to "prove" the guilt of Bulgarian citizens and willingly takes up Agca's insinuations against Sofia and Moscow.

The bias of court chairman Severino Santiapichi is becoming more and more obvious. At Agca's first trial, noting all the arguments in confirmation of the fact that the criminal had not acted alone, Santiapichi referred to Article 374 of the Criminal Law Procedure Code (the court must proceed from facts and not from assumptions). Now, however, he is willing to consider any assumptions as facts, as long as he can find "evidence" against the Bulgarians. At the same time, both the judge and the prosecutor carefully protect the prestige of the Western special services, which fabricated the infamous "Antonov case." Agca, who is given every opportunity to slander the USSR and Bulgaria, is cut short without ceremony as soon as he starts talking about the responsibility of the United States and the Vatican. When, giving evidence in court, the terrorist's accomplices Yalcin Ozbey and Abdullah Catli related how the West German special services offered $200,000 to anyone who would confirm Agca's evidence, both the chairman and the prosecutor pretended they had not heard.

The obvious failure of the judicial farce in Rome has alarmed the inspirers and organizers of the provocation. In Washington the main "creators" of the "Bulgarian connection," Michael Ledin and Arno de (Borchgrey), say that Martella made a mistake in ending the investigation so quickly (only 3 years!), and that the trial should have been adjourned. To all appearances, Rome suddenly had second thoughts. As Milans CORRIERE DELLA SERA reported, an entire triumvirate of investigators has been mobilized -- the same Ilario Martella, Rosario Priore, and Ferdinando Imposimato -- who are leading the third investigation into the case of the attempt on the life of John Paul II.

However, the very choice of actors gives away the organizer of the new juridical show. Martella is familiar to readers. Priore has gained renown with his report "The Moro Case, the Dozier Case, and the Attempt on the Life of the Pope," in which responsibility for all three crimes is laid on socialist countries. Although Priore himself is an investigator of the Rome Court of Appeals, in this report, contrary to all juridical norms, he reached a conclusion on the Bulgarian citizens' guilt before the court had passed a verdict and tried to prove socialist countries' involvement in "international terrorism."

Imposimato was even awarded the title "Man of the Year" in the French weekly LE POINT for being the first to come up with the "Bulgarian connection" when investigating the case of the Italian trade union figure Luigi Scricciolo and his wife Paola Elia. But LE POINT was clearly too hasty. It turned out that in fact Scricciolo was working on a job for members of the embassy in Rome and under their instruction maintained contacts with Bulgarian representatives contacts limited to the transfer of generally available information. As for Paola Elia she was an agent for Ledin and, at his instructions, engaged in recruiting journalists of potential interest to the CIA. "Everyone has formed the firm opinion," as the Italian bourgeois newspaper IL MESSAGGERO was forced to admit, "that the trial is drawing to a close, a dismal close for Italian justice, whose work really does not leave a good impression."

Bourgeois justice -- for the umpteenth time! -- has shown its true face. V.I. Lenin once noted that, when it suits it, the bourgeoisie renounces the laws it has itself created. One can recall the disgraceful Dreyfus trial in France, the judicial farce over the Sacco-Vanzetti case in the United States, the "case" of the Rosenbergs fabricated in the same place, and the "case of the burning Reichstag" organized by the Hilterites against Gerorgi Dimitrov. The inspirers of all these courts of law have eventually appeared before the court of history. There is no doubt that the same fate also awaits both the organizers and the actors in the show of the "Antonov case" in Rome.

PLO'S QDDUMI RECEIVED IN MOSCOW BY SHEVARDNADZE

PM081207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, the leader of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, stayed in Moscow from January 4 to 7. He was received by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR. They had a detailed conversation which took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

During the talks the Soviet side reaffirmed its invariable support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples for ending Israel's aggression, withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab lands occupied since 1967, and practical ensurance of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own independent state.

It was stressed that the Palestine Liberation Organisation must continue to play an important part in this struggle. It was pointed out in this connection that the main thing for the Palestinians now is the unity of their ranks on a principled anti-imperialist basis and concertedness of their actions with those of all progressive patriotic forces in the Arab world.

The two sides pointed to the dangerousness of the continued attempts by the U.S. administration to draw Arabs, Palestinians included, into separate capitulatory deals with Israel. It was emphasised that convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, would meet the real interests of the countries and peoples of the region, as well as the interests of the world as a whole. Such a conference could have a serious and businesslike discussion of all aspects of Middle East settlement and work out solutions acceptable to all.

Faruq Qaddumi informed the Soviet side on the situation in the Palestine resistance movement and steps taken to restore the unity of the PLO. He said the Palestinian people would continue fighting against American-Israeli designs to deprive the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state.

The head of the PLO Political Department expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its consistent support of the Palestinian people's just struggle for their legitimate national rights.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S.-LIBYAN TENSIONS

White House Studies Measures

LD071715 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 7 TASS -- The United States continues a campaign of blackmail and threats against sovereign Libya. According to a report of the CBS television network, President Reagan held a special conference in the White House on January 6. Different versions of measures to be applied to Libya were discussed there.

Going by the pronouncements of a spokesman for the White House, the United States is prepared to resort to any measures against that Arab state, from economic boycott to outright military actions.

The spokesman made it plain that Washington intends to involve its West European allies in the planned measures, but he did not preclude the possibility of the United States taking the unilateral action.

Trying to accuse Libya of the "export of terrorism" and thus to justify its preparations for economic and military ventures against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the U.S. Administration does not adduce any proofs for these accusations. Journalists put questions to the spokesman for the White House as to why the administration does not reveal the proofs it allegedly has. But he preferred to sidestep the questions.

In the opinion of the CBS threats of a retaliatory strike at Libya compelled Arab countries to rally in Libya's support and revealed that unity is lacking among the Western allies.

At the same time it is reported that preparations continue for a joint armed action of the United States and Israel in the Mediterranean. According to the Newhouse news service, 1,800 U.S. Marines were brought into the area. The JANA news agency reports that a squadron of Israeli planes was brought to a U.S. aircraft carrier in the area.

Bonn, January 7 TASS -- H. Geiseke, spokesman for a commercial and industrial association of the FRG said that the FRG will land in a rather complex situation if it has to give up oil supplies from Libya. That Arab state is among reliable trading partners he said.

Athens, January 7 TASS -- According to the information of the newspaper "ELEVTHEROTIPIA," the United States has been exerting pressure on the Greek Government in the recent days. It demands that the Greek Government should revise, and, actually, freeze relations with Libya.

Berne, January 7 TASS -- Switzerland will not be taking part in sanctions against Libya, the sanctions for which the United States is urging it. A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said this here.

Ottawa, January 7 TASS -- Canada does not support the call of the U.S. Administration to apply economic sanctions to Libya. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said that the Canadian Government will not join in the economic boycott against Libya.

Prague, January 7 TASS -- The world federation of trade unions on behalf of 206 millions of its members condemns resolutely the plans of the United States and Israel to unleash an armed aggression against Libya, says a statement of the WFTU circulated here. These actions mean a gross violation of international law and the United Nations Charter. They lead to the aggravation of tension in that area and threaten peace in the Middle East and world peace.

The WFTU demands that the United States immediately stop military provocations against Libya and withdraw the U.S. fleet from Libyan territorial waters.

The World Federation of Trade Unions proclaimed solidarity with the Libyan working people who are determined to defend their motherland against encroachments of Washington and Tel Aviv.

Berlin, January 7 TASS -- On behalf of millions of women the world over, the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) is expressing complete solidarity with the Libyan people, which is upholding its national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. The statement of WIDF condemns resolutely the military presence of U.S. imperialism in the Mediterranean and its preparations for the armed intervention against sovereign Libya.

Tripoli, January 7 TASS -- Spokesman for the People's Bureau of Libya for Foreign Liaison, A. Shahati informed ambassadors of socialist countries about an explosive situation which has shaped as a result of the United States' and Israel's aggressive preparations with regard to the Libyan people. He stressed that Libya is against terroristic actions and international terror as a whole which was noted more than once in statements of Libyan officials. It is the United States of America and Israel that really conduct a policy of state terrorism against developing countries.

Kuwait, January 7 TASS -- The United States has again sent its fleet to the Mediterranean to assert terror as the principle of the United States foreign policy. The United States which tries to present itself as a champion of human rights commits acts of international terrorism itself. Facts proved convincingly that the White House has become a centre for organizing international brigandage. A barbarous raid of Israeli planes on the PLO headquarters in Tunis that has been sanctioned by Washington has become a vivid manifestation of international brigandage, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' writes.

Algiers, January 7 TASS -- The Algerian press condemns the United States' and Israel's campaign of threats against Libya. It assesses that campaign as a manifestation of the policy of state terrorism to which Washington and Tel Aviv resort. The Algerian people, EL MOUDJAHID newspaper writes, condemns resolutely any aggression against any Arab state whatsoever and proclaims its solidarity with fraternal Libya which opposes conspiracies of imperialism and zionism.

Sanaa, January 7 TASS -- The Yemen Arab Republic supports the Libyan people. It sides with the fraternal people which has been subjected to overt threats and attacks of late. President of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih said this during a telephone conversation with leader of the Libyan Revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

IZVESTIYA on U.S. Designs

PM071706 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial Article: "Concerning the Exacerbation of the Situation in the Mediterranean"]

[Text] Peoples in the world awaited the onset of 1986 with revived hopes for changes for the better in the international climate. The Geneva dialogue offered generally favorable prospects for improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations, for enhancement of stability in the world arena and in regional sectors, and for reduction of the threat of war.

But the first days of the year are elapsing beneath the sign of acute exacerbation of the situation in the Mediterranean. Facts indicate that the United States has embarked on a course of whipping up tension in this region. Furthermore, hand in hand with its "strategic partner" -- Tel Aviv, Washington has launched preparations for direct military operations capable of evolving into open aggression against the sovereign Arab state of Libya.

Back on 30 December of last year, a U.S. Department of State spokesman declared that the Washington administration "has taken measures aimed at exerting diplomatic and economic pressure on Libya," and that the United States is continuing to study measures which could be taken in this direction, "reserving its right to choose the military option." To judge by everything, the final choice is yet to be made. But the scales on the banks of the Potomac are tipping precisely toward the "military option."

According to U.S. press reports, the Pentagon prepared at the White House's urgent request, as early as last week, a detailed list of possible military operations against Libya, including a list of possible targets for strikes. The "operations" range from support for an Israeli attack on targets situated in Libya to the use of B-52 strategic bombers stationed in the United States for bombing raids against the country. And these plans are already in the implementation stage.

The U.S. aircraft carrier Coral Sea sailed from Naples 3 January and took a course toward the Libyan shores. It has on board four squadrons of F-18 fighter-bombers, one squadron of A-16 ground attack aircraft, and several E2-C airborne surveillance and monitoring aircraft. This "floating airstrip" is accompanied by two cruisers, two destroyers, and two frigates. Subunits from the Rapid Deployment Forces are being transferred to ships of the U.S. 6th fleet operating in the Mediterranean, and in particular from the base situated in western Egypt.

U.S. F-111 bombers have arrived on British territory from the United States. People in the Pentagon make no secret of their intention to use these aircraft, fitted with equipment for low-altitude night flight and carrying laser-guided bombs on board, for strikes against Libya. Special EA-6B aircraft, fitted with electronic apparatus for anti-air defense jamming, have been secretly transferred from a U.S. Air Force base in Washington state to Sigonella base located on Italy's island of Sicily. This squadron is due to provide support for the aircraft carrier task force which has moved from Naples to the central Mediterranean.

Orders have been issued for a task force of U.S. Navy ships based in Norfolk (Virginia), consisting of the aircraft carrier "America," the battleship "Iowa," and another eight support ships, to prepare for a 10-day crossing of the Atlantic.

To put it briefly, the United States is openly building up its military potential aimed against Libya. It has already been placed in a state of heightened combat readiness, including the cancellation of leave for all U.S. servicemen in Italy and other West European countries.

Israel is stepping up its corresponding military activeness (totally coordinated with the United States, of course). There have also been press reports about a state of combat readiness ("in connection with the tense situation") in the armed forces of other NATO countries in the Mediterranean.

These preparations are taking place to the accompaniment of a noisy campaign of slander and threats pouring out of Washington and Tel Aviv against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The United States and Israel have chosen the terrorist acts committed at Vienna and Rome international airports 27 December as a pretext for the latest anti-Libyan campaign. It is hitherto unknown who was behind the terrorists and who guided them. Quite a few stories are in circulation. There are some among them which point out, in particular, the possibility of a provocation aimed at supplying the United States and Israel with a pretext for whipping up tension in the Near East and in the Mediterranean as a whole.

The competent Italian and Austrian services are conducting investigations into the terrorist acts. Only time will show what conclusions they will draw. But time has already shown -- and continues to show -- who has benefited from the tragic events on one of the last days of December. The echo of shots and grenade explosions had not yet died down at Rome and Vienna airports, and Washington and Tel Aviv hastened to proclaim that Libya is "a haven for terrorists."

They did not take the trouble to seek supporting arguments. They acted, and continue to act, according to the scheme that "one is likely to suspect that the terrorists possibly had links with some organization which maybe had some connection or other with Libya." A crude approach, but far from a new one.

A statement by the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, distributed as an official document of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, notes: "Our country condemns and rejects any acts which hurt totally innocent people and endanger their lives. Its laws prohibit and condemn such acts and provide the most severe penalties for those committing them." As regards the anti-Libyan campaign conducted under the pretext of "combatting terrorism," the document emphasizes that it is aimed at "preparation for armed aggression against Libya."

So where are the sources of this aggressiveness on the part of the United States and its "strategic partner" -- Israel -- toward Libya which did not come about just today but which has merely been increasing with the passage of time? Washington and Tel Aviv do not conceal the fact that neither the anti-imperialist policy of that country, nor its important role in the Nonaligned Movement, nor its growing influence on the state of affairs in the Mediterranean region are to their liking. Hence the constant attempts by any means to make Libya sharply alter its foreign policy course and to adapt that course to a pattern cast [zarverzhdennyy] on the banks of the Potomac.

And Libya is by no means an exception in this respect. The U.S. Administration, in its doctrine of "new globalism," makes all states of the world equal in terms of their rights. It makes them equal from the standpoint of its great power positions, its claims to hegemonism, its intolerance of the manifestation of independence, and from its positions of diktat and pressure. This whole "complex of interference" which distinguishes Washington's approach to interrelations with the outside world is much in evidence today at a time when the temperature is being raised off the shores of Libya and throughout the Mediterranean region.

In preparing to use military force against a sovereign state the United States is making use of the bugbear of the "struggle against terrorism" for the purpose of pursuing a policy of state terrorism -- a policy condemned by the vast majority of members of the international community.

At the 39th UN General Assembly session in 1984 a resolution was adopted "on the inadmissibility of a policy of state terrorism and any actions by states aimed at undermining the sociopolitical system in other sovereign states. "As an initiator of this resolution, the Soviet Union proceeded from the premise that any actions in relations among states aimed at undermining the sociopolitical system lead to the wrecking of the possibility for ensuring the peaceful nature of interstate relations. As a violation of the elementary international norms of conduct and morality, any forms and methods of state terrorism are especially dangerous in the nuclear age when they can lead to pernicious consequences not only for one's own peoples but also for their very existence.

Consonant with the times and corresponding to the interests of peace and security on our planet, the Soviet proposal received broad support expressed in the adoption of the resolution. But the United States abstained during the voting. Was this not in order to keep its hands free for the actions which Washington is taking today against Libya? Or against Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Angola?

The events which are unfolding just now in the Mediterranean region attest that influential forces exist in the United States which are interested in reserving for themselves the "right" to a policy of state terrorism and which are prepared to pursue such a policy. The question arises: How far are these forces prepared to go and how far can they go? This question was recently put by newsmen to U.S. President R. Reagan. The head of the Washington administration was about to try to get away with assurances that the United States was doing "nothing out of the ordinary" in the Mediterranean. But asked the blunt question: "Does this mean, Mr President, that you envision a military response to Libya?" R. Reagan gave the curt reply: "No comment."

Thus, the President did not give a brief and lucid answer about the absence of aggressive intentions on the part of the United States toward Libya. How should this be interpreted? Does this not give rise to the conclusion that the United States might possibly open hostilities in the Mediterranean Sea? All other states cannot fail to take account of this fact. And they do so because the unleashing of unprovoked aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is capable of entailing the most serious consequences for the preservation of peace. And not just in the Mediterranean: located at the crossroads of three continents, this region is linked by a commonality of destinies with Europe, North Africa, and with the Near East.

The state of the international situation in the Mediterranean region is by no means a matter of indifference for the Soviet Union . And it is not just that the relations which exist between the USSR and Libya are of a close and lasting nature and are based on long-standing traditions and on the manifestation of profound liking and mutual respect between the Soviet and Libyan peoples. Our country's course toward this region is also determined by the fact that the USSR, as a Mediterranean power, has a vital interest in the preservation of peace in the Mediterranean basin. Our country proceeds from the conviction that in this particular region, just as anywhere on earth, all problems and all situations that are fraught with conflict must be overcome solely by peaceful means and solely by political means.

The situation can still be controlled and still allows one to stop before the danger mark is crossed [eshche pozvolyayet ostanovitsya u opasnov cherty]. There is still time to curtail the military preparations, to renounce plans for inflicting strikes against Libya, and to rebuff Israel which is itching for adventures. There is still time just now. The question is simply whether Washington will manage to make a definitive decision from positions of restraint, conscious of all its responsibility for the morrow.

Libyan Protests Grow

LD071246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 7 Jan 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Oleg Binov]

[Text] A wave of mass demonstrations of protest against the armed aggression being prepared by the United States and Israel in relation to the country has swept across cities and villages in Libya once again. Their participants carried placards and recited slogans condemning the interventionist plans of Washington and Tel Aviv.

The American aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" has been transferred now to the shores of Libya along with 40 other naval ships. American combat aircraft [b[illegible]amolety] have been put on combat alert at bases in Sicily, Italy and in Engl[illegible] U.S. war machine is ready to deliver a blow as soon as it receives the order, the American TV company ABC reported. In connection with this, Bonnici, prime minister of Malta, expressed his alarm and called on all countries of Europe to exert pressure on the United States in order to convince it to renounce aggression. In the opinion of Rajjuh, minister of information of Syria, the true aim of Washington's and Tel Aviv's anti-Libyan campaign is to scare the Arabs and force them to accept capitulationary plans for a Middle Eastern settlement. As al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, noted, the United States, under the pretext of a struggle with terrorism, commits crimes against the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, and how it has once again organized a dangerous game in the Mediterranean Sea. This cannot be seen in any other way than a war situation. And the Libyan people, al-Qadhdhafi pointed out, will defend their motherland with all the means at their disposal.

U.S. 'Aggression' Criticized

GF071806 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, these days demonstrations are being held in denunciation of the preparations being made by the U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists for aggression against Libya. Those organizing this act of aggression are using the pretext of Libyan involvement in international terrorism to justify their aggression. This is a well-known trick of the U.S. imperialist and Israeli Zionists. They resort to this method anytime they want to camouflage their banditry and legitimize their aggressive actions in some manner. We know that Libya, whose people carried out a revolution in 1969 against the monarchy, is currently successfully building a new life. Immediately after the revolution five American and two British bases in Libya were closed and foreign forces were expelled from the country.

Today, Libya is one of the [word indistinct] countries which is moving forward in social progress and strengthening national independence. Libya is effectively using its income from oil exports to improve social and economic conditions for the benefit of its toilers. Libya is an active member of the Nonaligned Movement and plays an important role in the anti-imperialist struggle of nations. This is the main reason for the aggressive plans against Libya and the instigatory moves of its enemies rather than the so-called terrorism that the imperialist propaganda machinery and its cronies continuously talk about.

Dear friends, you are aware thatsome time ago U.S. commandos landed in Tabas using the same excuse. The aggressors, who had camouflaged their sinister designs in the shroud of the need to free hostages, in fact had complicated goals at the time. It was decided that should the operation be successful -- it was codenamed "Eagle's claw" -- the U.S. commandos would go to Tehran and begin fighting with the garrisons in the capital, thus instigating chaos and civil war in your country.

Even now Washington's strategists continue to prepare plans of aggression against Iran. One of them, codenamed "Tripwire," proposes an attack against Iran through the Persian Gulf and war operations within your homeland. The U.S. military preparations in the Persian Gulf and close to the Iranian borders are extensive.

[Words indistinct] including aircraft carriers are moving within the Persian Gulf. U.S. bombers carrying nuclear weapons fly over the Persian Gulf. The interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces are stationed in the area and undergo training missions in conditions similar to those of the Iranian dessert. The United States, while attempting to explain such activities which directly endanger the security of the region, uses the excuse of the Iran-Iraq war which it instigated. In summary, the U.S. imperialists and its allies are obstinately following a policy of aggression, whether it is against Libya in the Mediterranean Sea, or against Iran in the Persian Gulf.

However, the countries of the region are not ignorant or careless about such events. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, president of PDRY, and leaders of other Arab countries have expressed their solidarity with people of Libya. The Foreign Ministry of Iran also has issued a statement denouncing U.S. and Israeli plans of aggression against Libya.

The Soviet Union, which upholds its internationalist values, supports the just position of people of Libya who are prepared to deal a crushing blow against aggressors. Dear friends, thank you for your attention. I wish you health and success and bid you farewell until the next program.

U.S. 'Unsurpassed Cynicism'

LD071851 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 7 Jan 86

["U.S. Policy Towards Libya." "Taking the Bit Between the Teeth" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 7 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Washington continues deliberately to push tension around Libya to the critical point. As the U.S. mass media are reporting nowadays on White House conferences, they sound as if they were carrying battlefront news: Generals come to those conferences with maps on which targets for bombing strikes in Libyan territory are marked. While American staff officers, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, are burning the midnight oil to mark on those maps not only Libyan Air defences but also oil refineries, the Washington "hawks" go to the extremes in their cynicism. If we are to believe them, it is Libya that is "challenging the United States."

These statements are a manifestation not only of unsurpassed cynicism but also of imperial ambitions and unrealistic notions of the world as the American happy hunting grounds that are deeply ingrained in the mentality of certain forces in Washington. According to these perceptions, only countries which unconditionally follow in the wake of U.S. policy and adhere to American standards have the right to existence. All others are summarily blacklisted by Washington, which then decides what "Punishment" -- economic blockade, aggression or the physical removal of leadership -- should be meted out.

It is no chance either that precisely nowadays, when Washington is thundering against the Libyan leadership, the American magazine ROLLING STONE has published revelations by Miles Copeland, a former chief of a CIA department. That expert in dirty business says that the CIA considers political assassinations to be a "healthy alternative to war" and recalls how in the mid-1950s he personally, following orders from the White House, tried to find a possibility physically to remove President al-Nasir. According to that mercenary assassin, the CIA should have its own moral code and be in a sense immoral in order to accomplish the tasks assigned to it.

Indeed, immoral -- but in every sense, and not only the CIA but the whole of the policy of state terrorism, international arbitrariness and violence which Washington continues to pursue and which it would like to make global.

America has again found itself in isolation, says an NBC T.V. commentator, lamenting the present-day actions of the U.S. Administration. He pointed out that those actions have been resolutely renounced by the Arab league and have failed to win support even from the most loyal of the U.S. European allies. But can it be otherwise if, according to the American yardstick, it is an offense even to vote for peace, disarmament and the removal of the nuclear threat at the United Nations and if almost all the U.N. member countries have now been blacklisted by American?! No other result can be expected until political realism supercedes imperial ambitions in the USA.

U.S. Policy Reviewed

LD071822 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Washington keeps up building tensions around Libya. A sizeable United States naval force has been drawn to the country's shores. Squadrons of aircraft based on the "Coral Sea" aircraft carrier and on NATO air force bases have been put on the alert. High-ranking Washington officials do not rule out the possibility of direct strikes on targets in Libya. Israel has actively joined the United States military preparations. To justify this campaign of threats against Libya Washington leaders have produced a tale about that country's alleged involvement in the terrorists acts in the Vienna and Rome airports. The Libyan leaders have flatly rejected these accusations as provocatory and absolutely unfounded.

Observers make a reminder that the whole point is the United States has long disliked the independent foreign policies of Libya, the country's participation in the fight against the aggressive designs of the United States and Israel in the Middle East. For a long time, using all sorts of false pretexts, the United States has been trying to destabilize the situation in Libya. Here is only a short list of facts for the past few years.

September, 1975: The United States announced the limitation of exports of industrial products to Libya as well as of a number of so-called strategic goods.

May, 1981: The NEW YORK DAILY NEWS reported that the United States Administration was working on a secret plan to use Egypt and other moderate Arab countries to bring down the regime of the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. At that time the United States expelled the Libyan diplomat [as heard] and in August, 1981, the United States conducted a provocatory exercise of the Sixth Fleet in the Gulf of Sidra off Libya's shores. American fighter planes shot down two Libyan air force planes that were patrolling the Libyan coast. The United States called on its citizens staying in Libya to leave that country.

December, 1981: The American journal INVESTIGATION REPORTER said that Libya was the major objective of a new series of secret CIA operations. At the CIA headquarters a discussion was held on various plans to assassinate Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi. Italian periodicals reported, quoting American military circles in Naples, that the United States was preparing an armed action against Libya, using the so-called Rapid Deployment Force.

July, 1984: United States naval planes invaded in three waves the airspace over Libya's territorial waters. For 13 hours they made provocative flights north of the coastal cities of (Talveda), Banghazi and Surt.

November 1984: According to reports in the American press, the CIA prepared a secret report evaluating Libya's vulnerability and the report suggested carrying out against that country a sweeping program of political, economic and paramilitary actions. The [words indistinct] also banned import of oil products from Libya.

November, 1985: The American press reported the White House endorsement of a secret plan to destabilize Libya and to kill its leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. In December, 1985 -- that is, a month ago -- the United States Sixth Fleet held an exercise off Libya's shores and earlier this month the United States began preparing an armed invasion of Libya. The threat of the invasion still exists.

Congressman Hamilton Rebuked

LD072101 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Congressman Whips Up Anti-Libyan Campaign in the United States -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York, January 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kikilo reporting:

Speaking in an interview to the A.B.C. Television company, Lee Hamilton, chairman of the Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representative of the U.S. Congress, advocated the toughening of the existing economic, diplomatic and political sanctions against Libya. He expressed the hope that the United States will continue to use vigorously the military means of leverage against Libya, that is, the 6th U.S. fleet that has been put on combat alert and is now cruising off the coasts of that country.

The congressman admitted that Washington's policy toward Libya was not supported by the United States' Western European allies who showed a lack of "cooperation" in that field. However, he made it plain that Washington has not abandoned efforts to alter the stand of the Western Europeans. It is clear from the pronouncements of the legislator that the genuine reason for the anti-Libyan psychosis in the U.S. is not Libya's alleged "involvement" in "international terrorism," but its independent, anti-imperialist policies. Lee Hamilton openly said, for example, that Libya showed no sympathies toward the interests and views of the U.S. in the Mediterranean [sentence as received].

Reagan News Conference Previewed

LD071747 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The United States of America is pressing on with its campaign of blackmail and threats directed at Libya. Here is our commentary with Pavel Kasparov at the microphone:

As American press agencies have reported, President Reagan will hold a special press conference late tonight Moscow time, at which he plans to announce broad U.S. sanctions against this Arab country. The dispatches say that these sanctions will mostly be economic in nature. Nonetheless the statements of certain U.S. officials do not permit the conclusion that Washington is excluding the use of force against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

It is precisely in this light that the majority of observers see the continuing concentration of the U.S. naval armada near the Libyan coast. At present more than 24 warships are concentrated there, including one of the largest of the U.S. aircraft carriers, the Coral Sea, with four squadrons of attack aircraft on board.

Simultaneously, according to the Arab press, the Pentagon has set up a special unit of cutthroats comprising 200 men whose task is to conduct diversions and subversions against Libya. Washington is trying to explain its actions with the alleged need to fight against terrorism, groundlessly accusing Libya of taking part in terrorist acts at the Rome and Vienna airports. However, as is known, the Libyan leadership has categorically rejected such unproven accusations. It is becoming obvious that by acting in this way the United States in fact wants to use this pretext to settle accounts with a recalcitrant Libya, whose consistent anti-imperialist policy has for a long time aroused fits of rage in America.

In this connection, the Arab press recalls, that while holding forth about the terrorism of others, at the same time Washington prefers not to be reminded about the killing of Palestinian women, old men, and children by the Zionists in the Sabra and Shatila camps, about the many sacrifices in the Libyan civilian plan shot down by the Israelis in 1973.

This is why the calls for agression against Libya, for economic boycott of this country now issuing forth from America arouse a growing wave of protest among world opinion, and primarily among the nations of the Arab East. The results of the recent extraordinary conference of the Arab League convened in Tunis were proof of this. Participants there expressed their full solidarity with Libya. Even the closest allies of the United States in Western Eurpoe are showing unwillingness to join in with the anti-Libyan sanctions proposed by Washington. To all appearances even they are finding it more and more difficult to associate themselves with a policy of state terrorism conducted by Washington.

Reaction to News Conference

LD080500 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0405 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, 8 Jan (TASS) -- The policy of state terrorism which Washington practices widely in Central America has been used by the U.S. Administration vis-a-vis a sovereign country of the Arab East -- the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Speaking on Tuesday at a press conference in the White House, the American President announced the introduction of so-called "sanctions" of an economic and commercial order vis-a-vis Libya. He also announced the cutting of all U.S. trade links with that country.

Such discriminatory measures, adopted in violation of the UN Charter and bypassing the Security Council, the U.S. President tried to justify with reference to the "campaign against international terrorism". As we know, the U.S. Administration has long been exerting pressure on Libya, whose policy does not suit Washington, and had reduced trade with that country to a minimum. The United State's attempts to involve its NATO allies and Japan to participate in the "sanctions" were not successful.

At the press conference the President asked all American citizens to leave Libya. This step is regarded by American observers as preparation for an act of armed intervention, which the Pentagon has been feverishly preparing in the past few days.

Further Reaction

LD081117 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, 8 Jan (TASS) -- President Reagan has announced at a press conference in the White House the introduction of economic and trade sanctions against Libya.

In particular, he issued instructions that any business ties between the United States and Libya be wound up. All U.S. citizens in Libya are directed to leave its territory immediately on pain of "appropriate punishment," going as far as criminal prosecution. Washington has thus once again resorted to the policy of state terrorism which it practices widely in Central American and other regions, this time in relation to a sovereign Arab country.

The discriminatory measures, instituted in violation of the UN Charter and circumventing the Security Council, were justified by the President by references to the "fight against international terrorism," However, despite insistent requests from journalists, he was unable to cite any proof in support of the thesis about Libya's involvement in this. He made clumsy allusions to "national security considerations" at this point, stating that "this information is not for publication." For lack of facts, the President resorted to calumnies and insults addressed to the leadership of the Libyan Jamahariyah.

Regarding accusations of "terrorism," these should be addressed not to Libya, but to the United States. As THE WASHINGTON POST reported last fall, President Reagan "sanctioned a secret CIA operation" aimed at "undermining the Libyan regime, headed by Colonel Qadhdhafi" and overthrowing the present Libyan government.

Commenting on the White House decision, THE NEW YORK TIMES notes that the "influence of the American sanctions will be very limited" inasmuch as, as a result of the anti-Libyan measures previously taken by Washington, business ties between the two countries have long been virtually curtailed. As the AP agency notes, Libya's export to the United States, which in 1981 amounted to $5.8 billion, was reduced to $9 million in 1984 and is less than 1 percent of this country's entire exports. Libya's import of American products was reduced threefold since 1979 and was less than $200 million (only 2 percent of the total volume of exports) in 1984. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES data, toward the end of 1984, U.S. direct investments in Libya amounted to only $1 million out of $223 billion of all the U.S. capital investments abroad.

In this connection, the President made special efforts in order to bring in America's allies, which are maintaining extensive mutually advantageous business ties with Libya, to the American boycott. According to the testimony of the AP agency, a few of them, "not being convinced that any threat is emanating from Libya, are stating that they will not support the sanctions which are being proposed by Washington." Reagan has called on the United States' "friends" to join in with the announced anti-Libyan measures, transparently threatening those among them who will not do this with reprisals. New discriminatory measures may, as was explained at the press conference, follow the current sanctions, some of which come into force immediately and others no later than 1 February. If we don't achieve our aim now, said Reagan, "I promise that further steps will be taken."

Observers evaluated these words as a direct threat of military action against Libya. Of late, the U.S. press has been reporting widely on the fact that the Pentagon is formulating assorted variants of military measures against Ligya. In this context, the White House demand for all Americans to leave Libya immediately is taken as confirmation that the United States is clearing a path for armed aggression. D. Edwards, an influential Congressman, deemed it necessary to send President Reagan a letter warning against any such action. A journalist at the press conference asked directly whether Reagan's words should be taken as an indication that "the next time the United States will deliver a military strike" against Libya. The White House chief avoided answering, stating that he would not "say anything about whether we are planning any other actions or what we might do."

Soviets Reportedly to Lift Siege

GF071348 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 6 Jan 86 pp 1, 20

[Excerpt] AL-QABAS has learned that the Soviet Union has told the United States that it is determined to lift any naval blockade imposed by the United States on "friendly" Libya and that it will continue to send its commercial ships guarded by warships to Libyan ports in the event of the expected blockade, similar to the one the United States imposedin autumn 1962 when it blockaded Cuba by sea and forced Nikita Khrushchev to remove the missiles that Moscow deployed in Cuban territories and which were considered a direct threat to U.S. security by President John Kenney. Arab diplomatic sources told AL-QABAS that Moscow is about to supply Libya with "SS-21" surface-to-surface missiles, similar to the ones its supplied to Syria. It is apparent, the sources say, that the U.S. aim in escalating the crisis and its threats is not to take revenge on Libya but to "draw a red line" to prevent the Soviet development of Libyan forces. The sources quoted Libyan officials as saying that the possibility that the United States will carry out a military operation have tangibly diminished, even though they expect Israel to carry out an operation, pointing to the concentrated U.S.-Israeli negotiations in this regard.

Arab diplomatic sources told AL-QABAS that the United States believe that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi signed a secret security agreement with the Soviet Union during his recent meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev.

When asked about this, Libyan diplomats only said that military relations between Tripoli and Moscow are in constant development. They also pointed out that what applies to Syria also applies to Libya regarding military aid in case of foreign intervention, even though there is no treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries as exists between the Soviet Union and Iraq and Syria, and even though the treaty with the latter has become more developed with the addition of secret addendums to the treaty, particularly since Yuriy Andropov's rule in the "Kremlin".

Soviet Lawyers Statement

LD071756 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 7 TASS -- Soviet lawyers strongly deplore an anti-Libyan campaign launched by the United States and Israel and their growing military presence and provocative manoeuvres near Libyan borders. These actions amount to a grave threat not only to the security in the entire Mediterranean and North Africa, the Soviet lawyers' associations says in a statement.

The international community, the statement reads, must not reconcile itself to such alarming facts of violation of basic norms of international law which regulate relations between sovereign states.

Palestinian CP Statement

LD071320 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus, January 6 TASS -- The United States Administration has again launched a sweeping campaign of threats against Libya accompanying it with a concentration of American ships in the Mediterranean area, it is said in a statement distributed here by the Palestinian Communist Party.

Together with Israel the United States is preparing for aggression against Libya and threatening to strike at that country, this being new evidence of the close coordination of actions between Washington and Tel Aviv.

The United States and Israel, the document notes, are resorting to methods of state terrorism in their attempt to dominate the Arab peoples. They are rudely flouting international laws and norms and interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Using terrorist methods they are trying to make short shrift of those Arab countries that pursue an anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist course. This applies first of all to Syria and Libya.

In the present conditions the Arab peoples should unite their efforts and actively resist the American-Israeli threats. It is stressed in the statement of the Palestinian Communist Party that all the peaceloving forces in the world with the Soviet Union at the head side with the just cause of the Arab peoples. The Palestinian Communist Party calls for greater solidarity with Libya and stepped up actions against Washington's aggressive plans.

TUNISIAN OFFICIAL CITED ON SOVIET TIES

PM080905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 86 Second Edition p 4

[Own correspondent S. Filatov dispatch: "In Favor of Developing Friendly Relations"]

[Text] Tunis, 4 Jan -- Bechir Ben Slama, president of the Tunis-USSR Friendship Society, member of the ruling Destourian Socialist Party [PSD] Political Bureau, and minister of culture, has spoken in favor of further developing friendly relations between Tunisia and the Soviet Union. In an interview given to your correspondent he said that the society's activity is bound up with promoting a process of enhancing mutual understanding between the two countries, enabling them to appreciate better the other's life. It reflects a whole range of ties in the sphere of economics, culture, and education. The society's activity can also be seen from the standpoint of strengthening cooperation between the two parties -- the PSD and the CPSU.

Many Tunisians visit the Soviet Union and receive the opportunity to study in your country and see its achievements. In turn, Soviet people visit Tunisia and become acquainted with the new things that have been done by President Bourguiba's government during the country's years of independent development. Cooperation in the cultural sphere is developing. Various artistic collectives from the USSR pay visits to Tunisia and the public is interested in learning about Soviet art.

The society's ranks are growing and we wish to inject our work with great dynamism. Our future program of activities aimed at strengthening Tunisian-Soviet friendship is being drawn up, Bechir Ben Slama said.

'AFGHAN QUESTION' DIVERTS ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

LD071841 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 7 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov writes: At the meeting of foreign ministers of member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in Fes, Morocco, representatives of many Arab countries, specifically Syria's Foreign Minister Faruq Al-Shar'a, made a call for placing the emphasis on the rallying of the ranks of Moslems to counter the aggressive intrigues of the imperialist and Zionist circles that defy all Arab and Islamic countries.

Representative of the Libyan Jamahiriyah 'Ali 'abd Al-Salam Al-Turayki condemned resolutely overt threat of an armed interference by the United States and Israel. Meanwhile representatives of certain regimes set themselves the aim of taking the conference away from vital problems agitating the Islamic world, among them the suffering of Arab people of Palestine, Israel's criminal actions against Lebanon, preparation for the United States' direct intervention against Libya. The "Afghan question" is used again as a pretext for avoiding the discussion of those important problems. Characteristic in this respect is a speech by Pakistan's representative. He came out with crude attacks on the Soviet Union and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, trying to blame them for the situation that formed around Afghanistan.

The Pakistani representative tried to create a distorted impression about the activity in Afghanistan of a limited Soviet contingent which, as is known, gives assistance to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in accordance with the 1978 treaty of Friendship, Goodneighbourliness and Cooperation. While telling falsehoods about Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan, ascribing invented actions to them, the Pakistani representative passed in silence the crimes perpetrated by the counterrevolution with Islamabad's intensive backing. He, naturally, had no intention to inform representatives of the Islamic forum about what was really perpetrated by counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan. It is precisely counterrevolutionary gangs that have slain thousands of innocent peaceful people, it is precisely counterrevolutionaries that brutally murder women and children. Peasants and teachers, doctors and workers fell their victim. They destroyed thousands of schools, hundreds of mosques. They burnt down thousands of peasant houses, public buildings.

It is precisely Pakistan that is a direct accomplice in these crimes. Centres for training bandits are situated on Pakistan's territory. U.S. and Pakistani specialists train bandits there in the "art of killing." The Pakistani representative must surely be aware of facts of Pakistan's direct participation in these criminal actions. A group of counterrevolutionaries who took part in shelling Kabul with rockets have recently stood trial in the Afghan capital. They admitted that there had been among them three Pakistani instructors who had made calculations for the firing and trained rockets on residential areas of the city. The Afghan territory is constantly shelled with Pakistani guns. Pakistani planes and helicopters invade Afghanistan's airspace, while Pakistani units make raids deep into Afghanistan's territory to give support to counterrevolutionaries. Of no little importance is also the fact that Pakistan is staging large-scale punitive operations to destroy Pashtun tribes that refused to let gangs of counterrevolutionaries pass through their lands into Afghanistan. It is characteristic that these criminal actions assumed particular scope after Islamabad had been visited by Michael Armacost, U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, and Donald Fortier, deputy assistant to the President for national security affairs. Local observers hold that they encouraged Islamabad to step up the undeclared war.

The aim of the speech of the Pakistani representative is obvious. Stirring up artificially at the conference in Fes the "question of Afghanistan" and allegations about the "Soviet menace" to Asian peoples, he tried, clearly with Washington's prompting, to distract the attention of representatives of Islamic countries from a real and serious danger looming over some Mideast countries, particularly a threat of direct military attack on Islamic Libya for which purpose the United States has already concentrated an armada of warships, planes, marines. Hence, the campaign taken by representatives of reactionary regimes at the conference can be viewed as a sort of smokescreen aimed at covering up the U.S. policy of hegemonism the intolerance to the manifestation of independence, overt American diktat which Islamabad obediently follows.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR ANGOLAN SEPARATISTS CONDEMNED

LD032126 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Reshetnikov commentary]

[Text] The United States has reportedly decided in principle to propose giving aid to the insurgents fighting the Government of Angola. U.S. officials indicated that a more concrete decision on aid to the gunmen would be taken early this month. Our observer Yuriy Reshetnikov has prepared this commentary on the issue.

The administration's decision to ask Congress for some $15 million in secret military aid to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] insurgents in Angola is bound to reopen a longstanding debate on the morality of United States involvement in the internal affairs of other countries. Here you have a practical example of insurgency against a sovereign nation being totally nurtured from theoutside and totally subsistent on foreign support. Most of it comes from the United States by way of covert aid.

The issue of covert aid at this time, however, doesn't come as something unexpected. After Portugal gave up control of Angola in 1975, the United States promptly stepped in with military aid to bands of Angolan counterrevolutionaries who were engaged in a bush war with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] movement which had the support of the overwhelming majority of the Angolan population. Following a spate of unsavory revelations of CIA activities, there has been a temporary lull in direct U.S. support for the Angolan separatists. Whatever U.S. aid reached the straggling bands of Angolan insurgents came by way of Pretoria which in the meantime had assumed most of the combat responsibilities against the Angolan Government. The constructive engagement between Pretoria and Washington has emboldened the racist regime to stage numerous acts of sabotage and aggression against its frontline neighboring states, including Angola, which has come under increasing attacks from Pretoria itself and its hired guns.

While in the past Washington maintained a relatively low profile in dealing with Angolan insurgents, it seems there is no longer such discretion currently involved. Under pressure from the Reagan administration the U.S. Senate last summer repealed the so-called Clark Amendment which since 1976 had restrained providing direct military assistance to the anti-Angolan bands. Now it seems that United States Administration officials are throwing all caution and discretion to the winds. Referring to the United States' failure to bring about a change of government in Angola, the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, openly admitted that diplomacy is unlikely to work there unless there is effective resistance. To translate that from Mr Shultz' diplomatic language, the United States is prepared to arm the separatist Angolan bands from top to bottom to give the diplomacy of U.S. brand a helping hand.

Meanwhile, in order to spur the provision of U.S. military aid to the insurgents, Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the UNITA bands, in an article for the Heritage Foundation pictured doomsday scenarios of the things to come if the United States is not forthcoming with aid. To hear him say it, all hell is bound to break loose unless Washington stands firmly by the side of his swashbucklers.

ARKHIPOV, OTHERS ATTEND CUBAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

PM07151! Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Memorable Anniversary"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow working people to mark the 27th anniversary of the Cuban revolution was held in the House of the Unions 30 December.

Speakers observed that Soviet people express solidarity with the Cuban republic in its efforts to preserve its national independence and build socialism. They are certain that the courageous people will, under the leadership of its Communist Party, achieve new successes in socioeconomic development despite the continuing military threat and economic blockade on the part of the United States.

Minister-Counselor L.F. Vazquez expressed fervent gratitude to Soviet people for the multifaceted assistance they extended to Cuba in line with the principles of socialist internationalism.

The following took part in the meeting: V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; military chiefs; and L. Soto, Cuban ambassador to the USSR.

USSR TO AID NICARAGUAN TEXTILE, LIGHT INDUSTRY

LD061719 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 6 TASS -- Specialists of the Soviet Union and Nicaragua intend to (?jointly) resolve topical tasks of comprehensive development of Nicaragua's textile industry in the coming five years and up to the year 2000. At the Nicaraguan side's request, Soviet scientific-research institutes are drawing up a plan of distribution of textile enterprises on the country's territory, a TASS correspondent has been told by Albinas Adomaitis, deputy minister of the light industry of the USSR, who has recently visited Managua.

"In accordance with the Soviet-Nicaraguan intergovernmental agreement on the economic, scientific and technological cooperation, Soviet organizations are modernizing a cotton mill in Managua", albinas Adomaitis said. "Equipment is being completed at the enterprise".

Assembly and pre-start adjustment operations will be carried out with the participation of textile specialists of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and other Soviet republics" [no beginning quote marks as received].

Albinas Adomaitis said that provision of Nicaragua's textile industry with yarn is one of the priority tasks of Nicaragua's light industry. The new complex is bound to resolve that problem. After the reconstruction it will more than double its production.

"Besides, the Soviet side will render assistance in training personnel for the textile industry. In the course of our visit the Nicaraguan side expressed the wish to continue cooperation with Soviet organizations in streamlining light industry enterprises", said Albinas Adomaitis.

MEXICO REJECTS U.S. PRESSURE ON C. AMERICA POLICY

PM071509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline "Mexico Independent Course; U.S. Pressure Rejected"]

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Jan -- The latest meeting between Mexican President M. de la Madrid and U.S. President R. Reagan, in the Mexican border city of Mexicali, has ended. Despite the pressure exerted on its southern neighbor by the United States, Mexico resolutely rejected this new attempt to persuade it to support American policy in Central America -- a policy of aggression and economic and political diktat. M. de la Madrid confirmed his country's commitment to peace, political resolution of all conflict situations, and the principle of independent development of all countries.

The head of state said, in particular, that Mexico will continue to play an active part in the search for peaceful ways of settling the Central American conflict based on respect for the legitimate rights of all countries and the principles of free determination of the peoples.

Expressing deep concern at the further worsening of the political situation in the region, M. de la Madrid warned the head of the Washington administration that relying on military force to resolve conflicts in fraught with extermely dangerous consequences. He bluntly pointed out that Washington bears the main responsibility for the economic difficulties of the vast majority of Latin American countries.

The meeting resulted, in effect, in no decision at all on such vitally important problems for Mexico as the lifting of articificial U.S. customs barriers to Mexican goods, respect for the rights of Mexican workers in the United States, or the ratification of the treaty on maritime borders.

Washington, 4 Jan -- "The meeting in Mexicali confirmed the existence of sharp divergences between the United States and Mexico regarding the problems of Central America," the U.S. press observers. This is also recognized by Washington officialdom. A high-ranking U.S. State Department spokesman stated after the meeting that it did not remove any of the differences existing between the two countries.

The sides, in particular, sharply diverged in their opinion on how relations with Nicaragua should be built. A spokesman for the U.S. foreign policy department acknowledged that whereas Mexico stresses diplomacy, the United States prefers to "exert strong pressure." He was forced to admit that the Mexican government did not at all share Washington's view that Nicaragua allegedly poses a certain interest to the region.